REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

367

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,134.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1872, at 4 p.m.

Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave Galle	12
,, Carwar	4	,, Negapatam	15
,, Mangalore	5	,, Pondicherry	16
,, Cannanore	6	,, Madras	18
,, Tellicherry	6	,, Coconada	20
,, Calicut	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Beypore	7	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Cochin	8	,, Gopaulpore	22
,, Allepey	9	,, False Point	23
,, Tuticorin	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	24
,, Colombo	11		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Wicks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

Dec.		Jan. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSSORAH	12
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	30	,, Bushire	13
Jan. 1872		,, Linga	16
,, Muscat	1	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Muscat	19
,, Linga	5	,, Guadur	21
,, Bushire	7	,, Kurrachee	24
,, Fao	9	Arrive BOMBAY	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	10		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,800 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

1st Class to Liverpool	£50	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. Suez	£30	
2nd Class to Liverpool	£30	

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th December 1871. Agents s.s. Hantho.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Oorun. Rs.	A.	Hog Island. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th January, and the SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 10th February.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£36	£14- 6
To Suez	£35	£13- 7
To Aden	£15	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a boasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies from 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class..................£13 | Second Class..................£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the [illegible]

[illegible]

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, [illegible] December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 23rd December, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. L. Baker, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, China, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 5th JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and will carry an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool £45,

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEBRASKA, A 1, 22 years, highest class, 2,262 tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 10th JANUARY 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares.

1st Class, to Liverpool	£45	Exclusive of Wines & Spirits,
,, Suez	£30	
,, Malta	£35	

which can be had on board.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,

Elphinstone Circle.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)

WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched about the end of January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 tons, and 300 Horse Power, G. A. Hanscom, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal, 1st Class	Rs. 500	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. Do. 2nd Class	350	
To Suez, 1st Class	350	
Do. 2nd Class	225	

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 23rd December, at 4 p.m., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingorla	do.	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry	Sunday.
,, Carwar	do.	,, Cannanore	do.
,, Compta	do.	,, Mangalore	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Compta	do.
,, Cannanore	Wednesday	,, Carwar	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	do.	,, Goa	do.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingorla	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey colored and white piece goods, twist, &c.

12 bales Grey Shirtings.
7 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
1 ,, ,, Jacconets.
5 ,, ,, Bed Ticking.
3 cases colored and silk bordered Sarries.
,, Madder French prints.
,, black and white prints.
45 ,, pale dry Sherry.
10 ,, French Australian Butter.

MENESSE & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS, fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Mody.

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

For the next Hot Season, say April and May, a BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), [illegible]

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY,

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

Having just received from England a large Consignment of FANCY ARTICLES and JEWELLERY, suitable for PRESENTS, &c., we are now offering them for SALE at prices which must effect a speedy clearance.

Among other Articles will be found—

Gold Bracelets	from Rs.	50	to	700
Gold Sets (Brooch and Earrings)		60	to	300
Gold Necklets		35	to	250
Gold Lockets		10	to	250
Gold Crosses		20	to	60
Ladies' Gold Alberts and Neck Chains		75	to	200
Gem Rings		10	to	1,200
Gold and Silver Watches		75	to	450
Gold Shirt Studs		7-8	to	30
Gold Sleeve Links		15	to	50
Gold Charms		7-8	to	35
Gold Albert Chains		50	to	150
Gold Signet Rings		10	to	80
Gold Scarf Rings		10	to	40
Silver Mugs		30	to	85
Silver Presentation Cups		50	to	250
Silver Knives, Forks, and Spoons		35	to	60

JET JEWELLERY, IN GREAT VARIETY.

FANCY FANS	from Rs.	6-8	to	75
OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.				
Silver-Mounted SMELLING BOTTLES, Double Tops		3-8	to	30

LADIES' IVORY SETS, in Russia Leather Cases, comprising Hair Brushes, Combs, Looking-glass, and Glove-stretchers.

A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT. ALLOWED FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO,

8 and 9 CHURCH GATE STREET, 22 and 23 RAMPART ROW,

(LATE OF HUMMUM STREET),

BOMBAY.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEMESIS, first-class 2,717 Tons, 550 Horse-power, (lately belonging to the P. & O. Co.,) Captain Stuart, has superior accommodation for Passengers, both for First and Second Class. For rate of Passage and further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay, Tues., Dec. 26		Arrive Porebunder, Fri. Dec. 29	
Arrive Diu, Wednesday,	,, 27	,, Dwarka, Saturday,	,, 3
,, Verawul, ,,	,, 27	,, Kutch Mandvi, ,,	,, 30
,, Mangarole, Thurs.	,, 28	,, Kurrachee, Sunday	,, 31

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 26th December, at 4 p.m.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship BALDOWAN, Captain Watt, from London, are requested to send off BOATS for their GOODS without delay; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watt will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,

Agents Ship Baldowan.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

LOST, a SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 587, of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. HENRY FRANCIS SOARES. Whoever produces it either to Mr. A. H. de BRITO, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., will be REWARDED.

SOUNDY and Co. beg to state that they are RELINQUISHING the GENERAL DEPARTMENTS of BUSINESS, and that they intend to confine their SALES entirely to MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and MUSIC. Repairs of Instruments and Tuning will be continued as usual.

Their valuable STOCK of PLATED WARE, ALBUMS, DESKS, INKSTANDS, PRESENTATION WORK BOXES, and a large Miscellaneous Stock will be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. CRAWFORD &c. on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22nd,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

The only General Goods that are not to be sold by Auction are:—

THE BEST GOLD JEWELLERY AND THEIR FIRST-CLASS SURVEYING, MATHEMATICAL AND ENGINEERING ARTICLES.

Both the Jewellery and the Scientific Instruments will be offered for Private Sale at *very reduced rates, so as to cover cost*; and such Articles as find no purchaser will be reshipped to England, and not sacrificed at Auction as the other Goods will certainly be.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

To

CONTRACTORS,
ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS,
SURVEYORS, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. offer their unequalled Stock of—

DUMPY LEVELS,
LEVELLING STAVES,
INSTRUMENT CASES,
SCALES OF ALL KINDS,
MEASURING TAPES,
PARALLEL RULERS,

And other Articles connected with the Profession,

at

VERY REDUCED RATES,

as SOUNDY & Co. are relinquishing that Department of Business.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Choice Invoice of best GOLD JEWELLERY, just received from Stokes & Co., London, at London Prices with Charges. The above includes the new sets, "The Alexandra" and "The Marchioness of Lorne," of exquisite design.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL BULLOCK CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received up to Noon of the 27th inst., according to former SPECIFICATION, omitting the condition of purchasing the Bullocks (Clause 10).

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

19th December 1871.

BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

	Rs.	
TENNYSON'S IDYLLS OF THE KING, illustrated by Doré, folio, full bound morocco, gilt	95	0
DANTE'S INFERNO, illustrated by Doré, folio, half-morocco	50	0
DORE GALLERY, containing 250 of his best engravings, folio, cloth, gilt	65	0
DON QUIXOTE, illustrated by Gustave Doré, half morocco	30	0
LEECH'S PICTURES FROM PUNCH, 2 Vols., oblong folio, half morocco	40	0
TENNYSON'S WORKS, 10 Vols., morocco, in morocco lock case	65	0
HANDY VOLUME SHAKSPERE, 13 Vols., morocco, in morocco lock case	40	0
WESTMINSTER PALACE AND ABBEY. Forty Photographs, with descriptive Letterpress, small folio, morocco, gilt	55	0
MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH, illustrated by Tenniel, polished morocco	26	4
MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME, with illustrations, original and from the antique, by Scharf, morocco antique, very handsome	30	0
ENGLISH SACRED POETRY, sixteenth to nineteenth centuries, blue morocco antique	26	4
AYTOUN'S LAYS of the SCOTTISH CAVALIERS, illustrated by Sir J. N. and W. H. Paton, handsomely bound, polished morocco	27	8
TENNYSON'S SHORTER POEMS, illustrated by Millais, Stanfield, Creswick, and others, morocco antique	26	4
JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS. Illustrations engraved by Dalziel, 4to, antique morocco, gilt	27	0
INGOLDSBY LEGENDS, illustrated by Leech, Tenniel, and Cruickshank, morocco antique	27	0
Ditto. cloth, handsomely gilt	13	4
BYRON'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS, 8vo., with portrait and illustrations, red morocco, gilt	17	8
ART and SONG, illustrated by Painters and Poets, steel engravings, bound imitation walnut wood	26	4
Ditto. bound, cloth gilt	20	0
FAVOURITE ENGLISH POEMS AND POETS, 320 engravings, blue morocco antique	26	4
CHAUCER'S POETICAL WORKS, bound tree calf	11	4
CHRISTIAN LYRICS, selected from Modern Authors, 100 engravings, antique morocco	16	0
HEBER'S HYMNS, 100 engravings, antique morocco	16	0
GEMS OF MODERN BELGIAN ART : a series of Carbon Photographs of some of the most celebrated Pictures of the Belgian School, morocco antique, very handsome	26	4
ONE THOUSAND AND ONE GEMS of English Poetry, selected by Charles Mackay, illustrated, small 4to, cloth, gilt	7	12
NAOMI : or, the LAST DAYS OF JERUSALEM. Photographic illustrations after drawings by D. Roberts, R. A., cloth gilt	13	4
Ditto. morocco antique	26	4
HOMELY SCENES from GREAT PAINTERS, by George Turner. Twenty-four Photographs, handsomely bound, morocco antique	26	4
ROGER'S POETICAL WORKS, with 128 steel engravings, after Turner and Stothard, morocco gilt	25	0
AYTOUN'S LAYS of SCOTTISH CAVALIERS, Fcap. 8vo., morocco, gilt	8	0
LYRA GERMANICA, 2 V ls. in one, red morocco, gilt	9	8
LOCKHART'S ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS, illustrations, morocco	12	0
MACAULAY'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, tree calf	18	0
CARTOONS from PUNCH, by John Tenniel, 4to, cloth	13	4
NOBLE THOUGHTS in NOBLE LANGUAGE, edited by Henry Southgate, Quarto, cloth, gilt	6	12
FAVOURITE ENGLISH POEMS AND POETS, 320 engravings, 4to, cloth	13	4
GLOBE SHAKSPERE, half bound calf, gilt	5	8
GRAY'S POETICAL WORKS, Eton edition, illustrated	6	12
MACAULAY'S LAYS of ANCIENT ROME, 12mo., morocco, gilt	10	0
CAMPBELL'S POETICAL WORKS, 37 illustrations by Harvey, morocco, gilt	8	0
MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH, illustrated by Thomas Birket Foster, cloth, gilt	7	8
HOME THOUGHTS and HOME SCENES, 4to, cloth, gilt	10	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METALLIC STATIONERY-HOLDERS.

Strongly recommended for Up-country use, being unaffected by the extremes of climate.

No. 1.—Taking Foolscap and other sizes of Paper and Envelopes	Rs. 6	8
No. 2.—More strongly made, with Spaces for two Ink Bottles and Pen Tray	Rs. 11	8
No. 3.—The same as the above, extra strong with Cover to lock	Rs. 22	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, (Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,) BOMBAY.

[illegible]

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL. P. & O. Co.'s DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

Capt. G. F. HENRY.

WEDNESDAY, 20th DECEMBER 1871.

PRICES OF ADMISSION SAME AS P. & O. AMATEURS.

FOR PROGRAMME SEE BILLS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

STALLS, Rs. 2—GALLERY, Re. 1.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21st.

THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.

THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

NEW BALLADS, NEW SOLOS.

THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4 0 0	Gallery	Rs. 1 0 0
Stalls	,, 2 0 0	Pit	,, 1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

ON TUESDAY, 26th DECEMBER, Mr. S. HERBERTE, the favourite Tenor, will take his FAREWELL BENEFIT.

MONEY to LEND on approved Security of LAND or HOUSES.—Apply to MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY, Solicitors, 5, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS, up to Noon on the 26th instant, for DOCKING and UNDOCKING VESSELS at the Company's Dock at Mazagon. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Superintendent at the Dock.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Grand Arsenal, on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m., on account of Government, a quantity of unserviceable ORDNANCE STORES, consisting of Brass, Iron, Old Leather, Wood, &c., &c.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit, which will be forfeited if the Lots are not removed within three days.

F. SWANSON, Major, R.A.,

Commissary of Ordnance.

Grand Arsenal, 18th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to Noon of the 18th JANUARY 1872, for the supply by Contracts specified in the Schedules, for one year, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the acceptance of his Tender.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the Bolt, Rope by the Coil, Paint by the Keg, Oil by the Tin, Tallow by the Pound. Unless his Samples are equal to the Government Sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection therewith.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 169 of 1870.

SUCCARAM MOROBA and NARAYEN MOROBA, of Bombay, Hindoo, Sons, Heirs, and Legal Personal Representatives, according to Hindoo Law, of Moroba Jugonnathjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, now residing at Worlee ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BALCRUSTNA TRIMBUCK RANADAY, Hindoo, residing at a place called Kavatla, in the District of Dadurpul, which is under the Zillah of Ahmednugger, beyond the Ordinary Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court ....Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of June 1870, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January 1872, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

All the Estate and interest of the defendant Balcrustna Trimbuck Ranaday and of the plaintiffs Succaram Moroba and Narayen Moroba, or any of them, in all that message, tenement, or dwelling-house with appurtenances standing on Fazendary ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-four square yards, be the same a little more or less, and situate at Worlee, Middle Pakady, near the temple of Shree Kadarashwar, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, on the west side of Worlee Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, and bounded on the east by the public road to Worlee, and on the north, south, and west by the Fazendary ground belonging to the temple of Kadarashwar, and which said premises formerly were occupied by the abovenamed defendant Balcrustna Trimbuck Ranaday and now are unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Plaintiffs' Attornies, 5, Apollo Street.—Dated this 8th day of December 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX,

Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdicion.

SUIT No. 1042 of 1868.

PURMANUND VUSSONJEE, Hindoo, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, Bombay, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of VUSSONJEE NANJEE, late of Porebunder, Hindoo Inhabitant..............................Plaintiff.

vs.

KUPOORCHUND KHOOSHALLCHUND and ABBEYCHUND KHOOSHALLCHUND, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Porebunder, in the province of Kattiawad, and JUMNABAE, Widow of SOONDERJEE VEERJEE, Hindoo, deceased, also residing at Porebunder ....Defendants

PURSUANT to an ORDER made in the above SUIT, and bearing date the 4th of December 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December 1871, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

Lot No. 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the above-named Purmanund Vussonjee, Kupoorchund Khooshallchund, Abbeychund Khooshallchund, and Jumnabae, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty two square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage and buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Borah Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 395 and by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 71, and now under No. 92, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, on the south by the house of Hormusjee Powree, on the east by the property of Framjee Powree, and on the west by the public road called Borah Bazaar Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Kupoorchund Khooshallchund and Abbeychund Khooshallchund or their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Purmanund Vussonjee, Kupoorchund Kooshallchund, Abbeychund Khooshallchund, and Jumnabae, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the stable, warehouse and erections standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 60, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 709, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the property of Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, on the south by the property of Dyal Kaka, on the east by the public road called Mody Street, and on the west by the property of Nathoobhoy Nagurdass, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Kupoorchund Khooshallchund and Abbeychund Khooshallchund or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, in Apollo Street, within the Fort; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed, 5 Church Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 17th day of November 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. [illegible]

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—TELLICHERRY AGENCY.—The OPENING of this AGENCY has been POSTPONED till the 2nd JANUARY next.

J. F. MOIR,

14th December 1871. Agent, Bombay.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES issued from all Stations to all Stations, from December 23rd, to January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to RETURN upon ANY DAY WITHIN TEN DAYS of the DAY of ISSUE. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins in the Ahmedabad Districts, and of participating in the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay, for one year, from the 1st January 1872.

Tenders will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

L. REID,

Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 13th Dec. 1871.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY.

Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and pair of young Australian HORSES.

NEW STORY BY WILKIE COLLINS.

IN THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL

Of the 9th December next,

Will be commenced an Original Story by WILKIE COLLINS, the Copyright of which for India has been purchased by the Proprietors of the *Englishman*.

☞ Orders should be addressed, without delay, to the Manager, *Englishman*, 9 Hare Street, Calcutta.

"THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY."

ON the 5th of January 1872 will be published, in Bombay, the FIRST NUMBER OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL, of 32 pages, in demy 4to, to be called "The Indian Antiquary."

"The Indian Antiquary" is intended as a medium of communication between Oriental Scholars in India, Europe, and America, and a repertory for information on the Antiquities, History, Geography, Literature, Religion, Mythology, Natural History, Ethnography, and Folk-lore of India and the adjoining countries, and will thus embrace a similar variety of subjects to the English "Notes and Queries," the plan of which "The Indian Antiquary" will to some extent follow.

Subscription including postage, Rs. 20 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscribers' names will be registered on receipt of a remittance for six or twelve months' Subscription by the Manager.

All Contributions intended to appear in the Journal, and Books for Review, to be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JAS. BURGESS, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.

All Communications relative to Subscriptions and business matters to be addressed to "The Manager of *The Indian Antiquary*, 8, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay."

Agents.—Calcutta : Wyman & Co.; Bombay : Thacker, Vining, & Co.

C. A. ROSS & CO., WINE MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for Bombay of the celebrated Firm of Matthiessen Furlong & Co., Vineyard Proprietors, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, have for sale at their Godowns the following choice Wines, just received from that firm per steamers Yeddo, Ispahan, and Xantho :—

M. F. and Co.'s Pale Dry SHERRY, a really first-class Wine. Rs. 21 per dozen.

M. F. and Co.'s AMONTILLADO, one of the finest and purest Wines ever imported into Bombay. Rs. 28 per dozen.

M. F. and Co.'s Double Crown PORT, very old and rare, not to be equalled by any PORT now in the Bombay Market. Rs. 30 per dozen.

The Undersigned have also been appointed Agents for Bombay of the well known firms of Robin Freres and Laurent, Rimault and Freres, and have now for sale the following, received per Ispahan and Yeddo :—

Robin Freres' 3 diamond BRANDY. This is a fine old Brandy (equal, if not superior, to Exshaw's No. 1). Offered now at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Laurent, Rimault, and Freres' St. Julien CLARET, first growth of vintage of 1865,—a fine, delicate, after-dinner Wine, equal to any Claret now sold at double the price. Rs. 14 per dozen.

We beg that it may be understood that the above low quotations are for CASH only.

Other Wines are daily expected, which will be duly advertised.

C. A. ROSS & Co.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Just landed per s.s. FLORA.

Harmoniums, solid Oakwood,	5 Oct.,	12 Stops,	Rs. 400		
Do. do. do.	5 ,,	10 ,,	,, 325		
Do. do. do.	5 ,,	4 ,,	,, 215		
Do. do. do.	4½ ,,	3 ,,	,, 180		
Do. do. do.	4½ ,,	3 ,,	,, 150		
Do. do. do.	4 ,,	3 ,,	,, 130		

The two last sizes can be packed in small cases suitable for Up-country travelling.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

Mr. J. N. offers the undermentioned Goods at a very moderate price to clear Stock :—

ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS, Quarto and Octavo.
WORK-BOXES.
WRITING-DESK.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
PORTFOLIOS.
EMBROIDERY, half finished and finished.
TABLE COVERS, of the latest Patterns. &c., &c., &c.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

An assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes, just received from Vienna. Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.

Suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—

STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARMS,
MINIATURES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDAL

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

Fresh; of full bouquet; of a fine dark colour; and free from cracks.

These FINE CHEROOTS are only at their best when new or nearly so. For sending home they ought to be packed in tin as drying renders them odourless and brittle.

We commend the lot now received to Smokers. The Tobacco is surpassed by none grown.

Office	Smallest
Burmah	Second size
Havannah	Third ,,
Leisure Hour	Fourth ,,

In boxes of 100, 250, or 500.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, [illegible]

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

NOTICES.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, and COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, the 1st January 1872.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,

Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th December 1871.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on SHIPMENTS either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz :—

Le Lloyd Français, established 35 years.
La Compagnie Française, established 12 years.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for Works to be executed at the Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, consisting of SEA and WHARF WALLS, FILLING IN of BUNDERS, DEEPENING of BOAT BASIN, &c.

Plans and Specifications of the proposed Works may be seen at the Office of Mr. A. W. FORDE, C. E., Meadow Street, on and after MONDAY the 11th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. D. SASSOON and Co., and to be delivered at their Office, No. 4, Forbes Street, not later than the 20th instant.

Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

We have been instructed by Mr. Ed. Jones, Patentee of JONES' COTTON GIN, to institute legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing his patent.

W. NICOL & Co.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers				Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills	ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.

Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.

Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.

Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.

Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.

Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
	Patent Water Closets.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Paper for Mill use.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Perforated Zinc Sheets
Wire Netting.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

FOR SALE.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES,

JUST LANDED.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES	Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS	8
WALNUT	10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA	1

Sole Agents—Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, SHOLAPORE, POONA, PAUNCHGUNNY, KURRACHEE. If desired, a portion of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as ten annual instalments.

For further particulars, apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK

AND

PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues steady.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.—19TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th December, 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th December, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 54 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th December, 6-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th December, 5-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 18th December, 10-52 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 43 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	7 9	0 15
,, Galle	2 46	1 1
,, Kurrachee	0 35	0 4
,, Madras	0 53	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 18th Dec., 10-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 18th Dec., 6-26 P.M. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Annie	Baker	Rangoon, Nov. 19.
	Hydree	Nacoda	Calcutta, Nov. 16.
	Fathe Shaw Allum	Nacoda	Calcutta, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Victoria Bridge	Lowry	Calcutta.
	Algonquin	Jordan	Calcutta.
	Dacca (s)	Patterson	Hongkong & Calcutta.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gammon	Coast and Goa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Abbotsford, s, 2 cases hardware, M. Tyebjee.

Nemesis, s, 25 casks cement and 37 casks China clay, Greaves, Cotton and Co.; 400 bundles rolled nails and 77 bundles angle iron, K. Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Nemesis, s, 40 cases champagne and 50 cases wine, J. Neuberg.

Xantho, s, 1 case tobacco, J. Eduljee Sons; 13 cases medicine, A. M. S. Nemaze; 2 cases stationery, 1 case garden seeds, and 1 case oilmanstones, Spencer, Shaw and Co.; 10 bales paper, R. Cadurbhoy; 158 casks pale ale, Payne and Co.; 25 bottles quicksilver, and 3 cases single lamatta, T. Cama; 2 cases Persian reed, A. H. Tyebjee; 2 cases glassware and 1 case paper and envelopes, G. Tippet and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 2 boxes otto of roses, E. H. Bawa.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 12 packages earthenware, E. N. Mahomed.

FROM SUEZ.

Xantho, s, 3 bales demy paper, H. E. Jetta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, s, 98 bales cotton, C. Lalljee and Co.

Eastern Light, 59 bales rags, D. Ookerda; 75 bales cotton, C. Joogulbhoy; 67 bales cotton, D. Choonelall.

Prince Regent, 25 bales hides, A. A. Cadur; 525 bundles hemuz, M. Luckmedass.

Royal Sovereign, 91 bales cotton, S. Motilall; 32 bales wool, B. Ramjee; 125 bales cotton, B. Ramjee.

Xantho, s, 20 cases indigo, S. Tyebjee; 23 bales cotton, H. Goolalchund; 200 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 98 bales cotton, V. Poonsee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 221 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 44 bales wool, C. Nensy; 50 bales wool, V. Amrootlall.

Nemesis, 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, H. Nagsee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. Ruttonsee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, A. Nursey; 70 bales cotton, L. Khimjee and Co.; 200 bags galls, N. Demjee.

European, s, 9 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 304 bales coir yarn J. P. Cornforth; 180 cwts. horns, P. Damjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Sobagchund; 25 bales cotton, L. Nursey.

Sir Walter Scott, 60 bales cotton, Remington and Co; 20 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy.

Indus, s, 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Abbotsford, s, 539 bags wheat, W. Nicol and Co; 50 bales wool, G. H. Fazel and Co; 163 cwt horns, R. Alliraza.

FOR LONDON.

Indus, s, 10 cases cardamoms, B. I. S. N. Co; 20 cases fishmaws, H. G. Husson; 4 cases peacock feathers, H. Noormomed; 43 slabs tin and 3 bags pepper, G. S. Baffard; 16 bundles E-teeth, S. Durvesh; 12 cases fishmaws and 13 cases peacock feathers, N. Canjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus, s, 190 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, N. Morarjee; 92 bales cotton, D. Nurput.

FOR TRIESTE.

Indus, s, 400 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat, s, 10 cases fishmaws, H. G. Husson & Co.; 22 bundles fishmaws and 50 bundles sharkfins, P. Damjee; 38 bundles sharkfins and 6 cases fishmaws, R. Khimjee; 15 bales white twist, H. J. M. A. Khaluck; 43 bales cotton, R. Khimjee; 24 chests M. opium, S. Nusserwanjee; 11 cases fishmaws, G. Somjee; 33 packages fishmaws and 81 packages sharkfins, L. Khetsey; 1 bundle fishmaws, K. Abdoola; 4 bags genda horns, E. Noordin & Co.; 221 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 12 chests M. opium, S. Koosalchund; 1 chest M. opium, B. Balchund; 22½ chests M. opium J. Peerbhoy; 50 bales white twist, D. C. Tata; 14 bales cotton, H. J. M. A. Khaluck; 25½ chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 11 chests M. opium, H. E. H. Habib; 6 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 252 bundles sharkfins, A. Munjee & Co.; 17 chests M opium, J. Dulsookroy; 4 chests M. opium, G. Coonjlall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat, s, 9 chests M. opium, S. Rameuron; 4 chests M. opium, R. Juguath; 12 chests M. opium, H. Nursingdass; 4 chests M. opium, N. Guneshdass; 6½ chests M. opium, J. Buthun.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.

McCudden, Ensign, 19th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from Poona.

Morse, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Hardtman, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 83rd Regiment, to join, from Poona.

Johnstone, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, from duty, from Moorood.

Hepworth, M.D., Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 19.

Nicholson, Lieutenant, Royal [illegible] to Roorkee.

Carter, Captain, Royal Engineers, [illegible]

[illegible] Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

[illegible]

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit [illegible] H M's Bengal Civil Service [illegible] August last.

Mr Stanley Ismay, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival in the Central Provinces on the 14th ultimo.

Mr Henry Gillon, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 17th ultimo.

Lt C H E Adamson, R A, of the 36th Madras N I, to officiate as Asst Comr in British Burmah.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Surg John Elliot, M D, to the joint medical charge of Simla, vice Dr Thorp.

Mr A Christie, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 7th ultimo.

Mr C L Tupper, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was posted to the N W P, has been permitted to exchange his appointment with Mr H G Pearse, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was posted to the Punjab.

Mr. Tupper reported his arrival in the N W P on the 1st ultimo.

Leave of absence for three months, under Sec XIX. of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. W. M. Souttar, Offg Registrar to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

Mr. J. H. Belchambers received charge of the office of Registrar to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal from Mr. W. M. Souttar on the afternoon of the 7th Oct last.

The Hon the Chief Justice has appointed Mr. Loftus Richard Tottenham to officiate as Registrar to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on its Appellate Side, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. M. Souttar, or until further orders.

Mr. Tottenham received charge of his office on the forenoon of the 8th ultimo.

Under Sec 1 of Act XXXII of 1867, the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Comsr of the Central Provinces the powers given to a local Government of a province to which the general Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not extend, of declaring by what officers the powers given by the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be exercised.

Under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1861 and Act VIII. of 1869, the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to declare that the Comsrs of the Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Narbada, and Chattisgarh Divisions of the Central Provinces shall, within the limits of their respective divisions, exercise all the powers of a Court of Session.

Lt J Hotham, of the Madras S C, to officiate as Asst Supt of Police in British Burmah.

The Rev Joseph Baly, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The Rev Robert Henderson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, has been permitted by H. M's Secy of State for India to retire from the service from the 14th Oct 1871.

Lt A McCally, of the Madras S C, has been re-appointed a Probationary Asst Supt in the Mysore Revenue Survey to fill an existing vacancy

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major E B Sladen, Political Agent at Mandalay, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for appointment to the British Burmah Commission.

The services of Capt J Jacob, of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lt F A Wilson, Bengal S C, Tutor and Guardian to the Nawab of Jowrah, has passed, with great credit, the examination in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law, and Indian Treaties, prescribed for officers entering political employ.

Asst Surg F C Barker, M D, of the Bombay Medical Service, held medical charge of the 1st Regt Central India Horse from the 26th Oct to the 13th Nov 1871, on which latter date he was relieved by Asst Surg H P Roberts, M B, who has been appointed to officiate during the absence of Dr Harvey, or until further orders.

Lt E B Nixon and Capt C Young, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of 2nd in Comd, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Asst Political Agent, Meywar, on the 3rd Nov. 1871.

Lt W Ashfiled, of the Bombay S C, 2nd Wing Subaltern 3rd Bombay N I, to be Adjt of the Malwah Bheel Corps vice Lt A F Taylor, promoted to Capt, with effect from the 12th Nov. 1871, the date on which the latter was promoted.

The following temporary promotions in the Mysore Commission have been sanctioned, with effect from the dates mentioned in each case:—

Lt Col J Puckle, Deputy Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Supt, 1st grade, from the 24th Oct 1871, in the room of Lt Col T M McHutchin, who has obtained three months' furlough in India.

Mr. L Ricketts, Deputy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Supt, 2nd grade, from the 24th Oct 1871, in the room of Lt Col J Puckle.

Maj A J Bruce, Deputy Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Supt, 1st grade, from the 1st Nov 1871, in the room of Lt Col J Puckle, appointed to officiate as Secy to the Chief Comsr.

Mr B Krishnaiengar, Deputy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Supt, 2nd grade, from 1st Nov 1871, in the room of Maj A J Bruce.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Cowie, Asst to the Acct Genl, N W P, returned from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 1st ultimo.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to rule that the effects of illegitimate persons dying intestate, which have already become escheats to the Govt since the Indian Succession Act, 1865, came into operation, as well as those which may hereafter become escheats, shall, after deduction of the expenses incurred and the established proportion of the Crown's share, be distributed in conformity with the aforesaid Act.

Mr L Berkeley received charge of the Asst Comr of Paper Currency from Mr R A Sterndale, and Mr Sterndale resumed charge of his duties as Offg Asst to the Comptroller General, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

The services of Mr R J Richardson, Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

Mr M Percy received charge of the office of Post Master of Madras from Mr T Rhenius on the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1871.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps,—Assensole Company No. 10.

Mr Irwin John Whitly, to be Captain, vice Perry, resigned.

Mr William Rouse, to be Lieutenant, vice Hart, promoted, subject to the officers passing an examination in drill.

First Class Vety Surg M J Marshall, of the Veterinary Dept, is allowed an extension of leave from the 28th Nov to the 2nd Dec 1871, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Lt R Wace, of the R A, a candidate for the Ben S C, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Lt Col G S Macbean, Senior Asst Comsry General, 1st class, having returned from furlough to Europe, is promoted to officiate as Deputy Comsry Genl, with effect from 4th Dec 1871, from which date Lt Col A D Dickens, offg Deputy Comsry Genl, and other junior officers acting in higher grades will revert to their proper places in the department.

In cancelment of previous orders (para 7 of clause 114 of Army Circular of 1st August 1870, published in G G O No 1,163 of the 15th December 1870,) H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to notify that, under instructions from the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, advances will no longer be issued to detachments of European troops returning to England; but that on their arrival in that country they will be settled with for the period of their voyage by the War Office; the disbursements on account being charged to the Indian revenues.

2. In order to ensure the prompt settlement of claims against the men at the port of disembarkation on account of any loss or damage of ship-stores, &c., the officer in command of the detachment, if not in possession of sufficient public money, will be provided with the necessary funds by an Accountant on the spot; the recoveries from the men of the sums paid on their behalf being made by the War Office.

3. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G G O No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H M's approval:—

Brevet, to be Colonels—Lt Col Kenneth Macaulay, Madras Infy, 11th Dec 1871, and Lt Col Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulknor, Bombay Infantry, 12th Dec 1871.

To be Captains—Lts Samuel Hunter Cowan, Bengal S C, and Henry Stephen Hutchinson, Bengal S C, 9th Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt-Col John Elphinstone Forester, Ben S C, 11th Dec 1871,

Lt-Cols William Murray, Madras S C; Thomas Gillilan, Madras S C; George Faithfull, Bengal S C; Robert Thomas Leigh, Bengal S C; John Wedderburn, Bengal S C; William Pirie, Bombay S C; John Frederick Stoddard, Madras S C; John Elphinstone, Madras S C; Lewis Pelly, C. S. I., Bombay S C; William Selwood Hewett, Bombay S C; William Boyd Irvine, Ben S C, and Lt Henry John Day, Bombay S C, 12th Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No. 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Majors Augustus Kirkwood Comber, James Burn, James Dowell Swayne, James Creighten Wood, Charles Matthew Longmore, Francis Atherton Dickins, and William Robert Gordon,—12th Dec 1871.

Majors Thomas Francis Forster, Frederick Cortlandt Anderson, and Montgomery Hunter,—13th Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No. 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Captains William Frederick Shawn, Welby Wroughton Boddam, and Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert, 12th Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 12 years' serviced, are promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Lts David Clapham Andrew and Edward Walker Samuells, 9th Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt John Edward Campbell, 10th Dec 1871

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Dept, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surg Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to H M's approval:—

Surg James Macnabb Cuningham, MD, 20th Nov 1871

Surg Joseph Christian Corbyn, MD, 24th Nov 1871.

The under-mentioned officer is allowed furlough to, Europe on medical certificate:

Capt David Frederick Moore Lane, of the Madras S C for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt William Rice Morland Holroyd, of the Bengal S C, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt Hugh Arthur Lewes, of the Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 5th Reg of N (Light) I, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt Francis Charles Walker Drummond, of the Bengal S C, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt Alfred Bloomfield, of the Bengal S C, Deputy Comr, Central Provinces, for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Arthur George Hammond, of the Bengal S C, Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

That part of G G O No 774, dated 28th April 18[illegible], granting Capt Bloomfield furlough to Europe, is hereby cancelled.

The following orders issued by the Govt of Bombay are confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer:—

Capt Alfred Goldney, of the Bengal S C., Dist Supt of Police, Punjab, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

Asst Surg Richard Careless Sanders, M B, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge, 10th Regt of N I, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surg Alexander Dugald Campbell, M D, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge, Malwa Bheel Corps, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Reginald Beavan, of the Ben S C, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey Dept, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

Asst Apothy Dillon Duffy, of the Subordinate Medical Dept, for one year, under the provisions of G G O No 207 of 1869.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lt Col Huntley Rothery Garden, of the Ben S C, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan 1859, subject to H M's approval:—

Under Clause 8 of the Warrant.

Lt Col William Roche Broome [Cancels his promotion in G G O No. 847 of 1871.] Mad Infy, 12th Sept 1871.

Under Clauses 8 and 9 of the Warrant.

Lt Col John Irvine Murray, Beng S C, 30th Nov 1871.

With reference to G G O No 1015, dated 18th Nov 1871, the furlough in India on private affairs for two years, granted to Capt F H Hood, of the Beng S C by G G O No 708, dated 17th Aug 1871, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Beng S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt Montagu Gilbert Gerard, of the R A, 2nd Sqad Sub 2nd Regt Central India Horse, 30th Nov 1870.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt Col, Brev Col, Edward Moody Ryan, of the Ben S C, Depy Comr, 1st Grade, British Burmah, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Col Blair Thomas Reid, of the Ben S C, Supt of Chumba, Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt Col Harry Smith Obbard, of the Ben S C, Comdt 41st The Gwalior Regt of N I, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Henry Lionel Charles Bernard, of the Ben S C, Wing Officer, 31st Punjab Regt of N I, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W B Traill, Asst Eng, 1st Grade, Mysore, is granted eighteen months' leave, on medical certificate, with effect from 28th Sept last.

In continuation of P W D Notification No. 434, dated the 10th ult, the undermentioned officer and upper subordinate employed on the Agra District of the Rajpootana State Railway are transferred from the control of the Govt of the N W Provinces to that of the Govt of India, with effect from the 10th Oct 1871:—

Mr. J E Fraser, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. Lyons, Overseer, 1st Grade.

Mr G Corstorphan is appointed to the P W D as an Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, with effect from 15th April 1871, and posted to the office of Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore.

Mr H W. Warden, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, is promoted to the 2nd Grade.

Col H Drummond, R E, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, on return from furlough, is appointed to the charge of the Northern Bengal Railway Survey.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the P W D in the grades specified, and posted to Northern Bengal Railway Survey:—

Mr W B Carter, Ex Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr T M Vigors, Temporary Ex Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr F A Hawkes, Temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade.

Mr J A Anderson, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Mr T W Grant, Temporary Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr F Braham, Temporary Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr T J Dumayne, Temporary Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
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Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0 the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail or Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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FEES:—First and Second Classes	Rs. 5 per Month.
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Music	10 ,,
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BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

A Class for Apprentices meets every evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, in the Fort High School. Master, Mr. F. MACAFEE. Fee, Rs. 2 per month.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL will TAKE PLACE at ALTAMONT, Cumba'la Hill, on TUESDAY, the 9th January 1872, at 9 o'clock.

It is particularly requested that intending Subscribers will send a prompt reply to the Printed Notices recently issued.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

LUMSDEN—December 14th, at Benares, the wife of J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., of a son.

ROSE—December 14th, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. Stanley Rose, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

McDONALD—NEVIN—December 12th, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Meean Meer, by the Rev. W. W. Phelps, M.A., Mr. D. R. McDonald, to Miss Clara Louise Nevin.

NIERSES—SMITH—December 12th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. B. Morewood, M. Nierses, junior, of the firm of Joseph and Co., Allahabad, to Eliza, second daughter of D. S. Smith, Esq., of Solomons and Co., Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CASE—December 13th, at Benares, Alexandrina Eliza, the beloved child of Captain C. Case, Staff Corps, S. A. C. General, aged seven months.

ROBINSON—December 12th, at Lahore, Herbert Edward, the sweet and only child of Mrs. and Mr. E. O. Robinson, aged 8 months and 20 days.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1871.

MILITARY men below a certain age, dubious of Mr. Cardwell's schemes, or, in the case of Indian officers, disgusted with the senility of their service, are to be heard, even thus early in the day, discussing the probable merits of the Australian and Canadian Armies as fields of employment for the military adventurer. Although it is now improbable that the Colonial Empire of England will ever be broken up, the present tendency being towards the permanent union of the mother-country and its dependencies in a great Federation of States, yet the old connexion binding England to maintain troops in every colony for the protection of the people has been finally dissolved. The policy of recent Administrations has been to withdraw the Royal troops, leaving to the colonists themselves the work of self-defence in time of peace, and only recognizing for England the Imperial duty of aiding them with all the strength of the Empire in time of war. It was supposed that this policy would alienate the colonies, and prepare the way for separation; but the energetic Canadians and Australians, proud of their new responsibilities, and acknowledging that the self-government they enjoy imposes on them the duty of self-protection, have earnestly taken in hand the organisation of powerful forces which will make the colonies a source of military strength, instead of weakness, to England, and may hereafter be of material service when the Empire is involved in war.

In the case of Canada, threatened as she is by a near and powerful neighbour, no inconsiderable army will be found requisite, and already a militia of 400,000 stalwart Canadians has been formed, along with a small regular army. But Canada may also be expected to create for herself a navy wherewith to protect her interests upon the lakes. She will thus be in a position to hold out tempting prospects of employment to gentlemen adventurers dependent upon their swords for existence; and the only question is, whether Australia and Canada will not keep their good things for their own sons in preference to distributing the same to strangers who may please to apply for them? Both nations—they have fairly arrived at the dignity of the term—are proud and bellicose after the fashion of young people beginning to recognise their strength, and they are further somewhat bitter against the old country for the indifference it has displayed for their tall talk. We may therefore consider that, if they require naval and military officers by and bye for their armies, they will make no large demand upon Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces; a few Adjutants as drill instructors will be probably the extant of their draft upon us. The form of the Canadian Army has naturally been determined by the circumstance of America being so close at hand, with American military institutions staring the Canadians in the face. The Canadian Army of defence comprises every loyal man in the Dominion capable of shouldering a rifle, and is made up principally of reserve forces with a small standing army for purposes of garrison, &c. The service is exceedingly popular with the youth of the upper and lower classes of the country, and it may expect its baptism of fire, when the exigencies of party politics in the States compel the Republic to fairly attempt the annexation of the Dominion. When that time comes, Canada, even if dependent only on her own strength, will be found no easy victim, and she will doubtless fight a good fight before she ever consents to be swallowed up in the American Union. But what of Australia, and the great army that is to march and countermarch over a country that fifty years ago was the undisputed domain of a few black savages, the most uncultivated in the universe? At first sight we do not readily perceive what Australia wants with an army—a standing army of the European pattern, which might turn out like the fairy gift of Herr Müller in the German fable. The fortunate Herr, having found his way with his wife and family to some romantic island in some unknown sea, was so lucky as to make the acquaintance of a beneficent spirit who gave him whatever he wished for every New Year's day. For a long time the Herr only asked for things useful to himself and his rapidly increasing clan, but at last, and in an evil moment, to please one of his great-great-grandchildren, he demanded a box of toy soldiers. Of course the next demand was the breath of life for the military, when they too increased and multiplied to such an extent as to ruin and devour the unlucky Müllers before they were well aware of the mistake they had committed in introducing the military to their Utopia. The story has a moral, but our colonists would say one that does not apply to them, for are they not threatened in the future by Russia and America, the two great Powers whose mission it is, some people suppose, to swallow up the whole Australasian world, together with China, and to ravage every sea and island extending from the Persian Gulf to that of Carpentaria? They say so, and they must know their own affairs best; but it is worth consideration how much of this Russo-American bugbear is due to the egotism of a newly-gained independence, how much to the secret longings of the colonists for an army and navy of their own.

For our own part, we believe that Australia is as safe from attack as any country can possibly be in this wicked world. She is too strong in moral and physical force, even without an army, for American fillibusters; she is altogether out of Russia's route upon the map of conquest, and no other European Power is likely to interfere with one so distant. On the contrary, the Western nations will have quite enough to do to look after their own affairs for many a long day to come, so, if Australia must have an army, it is not because she needs one, but because it is her pleasure to indulge in the luxury. Probably it will bring her to grief, for armies and navies of youthful States have names to make, and commonly sigh for opportunities having that object. One thing is, however, certain, that the Australian and Canadian military and naval services are not likely to collapse for lack of recruits. Thousands of British officers would only too gladly enter their ranks if the opportunity offered, but the opportunity, we repeat, is not likely to offer for the reasons above stated. Our promising offshoots are likely in this matter to pursue the same policy towards us as we in past times inaugurated for them. We raised a single Canadian regiment during the Crimean war, and made a great ado of our generosity in incorporating a few hundred Canadians with our forces; as for the Australians, we have never been at the pains of flattering their vanity through the organisation of a single corps of local origin; they are nowise indebted to us in this affair, and their army, if they are to have one, will be recruited from among themselves. A pity that it should be so, for both services would open out a field of military adventure much wanted for the sons of gentlemen of the middle classes at home. India, once the outlet for this peculiar stream of humanity, is, comparatively speaking, closed to the rush once made upon it, and year by year, as economies sterner and sterner are practised in this Empire, the less will be the chance of military service here for those pining for it. The last must seek fresh fields and pastures new in Canada and Australia in which to carve out fortunes with their swords, or they must be content to play at soldiers in the British Reserve forces; a game, we imagine, that will prove hardly worth the candle.

CHOLERA, it is said, has appeared in Chittagong, but not, however, in a violent form.

The distress around Tientsin is said to be very terrible. Children are being offered for sale.

It is expected that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will leave Lahore on tour on the 31st December.

THE memorial of certain inhabitants of Calcutta, praying for the reinstatement of Mr. Roberts, has been presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE Consul for the United States has received from Lodge Friendship and Harmony, at Egutpoora, a sum of Rs. 50, to be remitted to America in aid of the sufferers by the great fire at Chicago.

THE Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 9 A.M., 16th instant:—"Her Majesty desires me to convey to you her thanks for your kind telegram, and to say that the Prince's progress is now satisfactory."

ON Friday last, Colonel Jervois, R.E., Director of Fortifications in England, inspected the Hooghly defence battery. It is, we read, his opinion that, when armed, as contemplated, with nine-pounders and with the subsidiary aid of torpedoes, the battery will form "a very serviceable defence."

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE was yesterday sworn as Sheriff of Bombay before the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, senior member of the Executive Council, and will assume charge of his office from Dr. Bhau Dajee to-morrow. Mr. Dosabhoy still holds the substantive appointment of Third Magistrate of Police, so that even should the Income Tax be discontinued next year he will not, as we supposed, be thrown out of employment.

MR. W. W. HUNTER, LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, has been allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th December next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. As an exceptional case, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to allow Mr. Hunter special leave for six months in continuation of his privilege leave. This concession, the notification informs us, is made entirely on public grounds, and to enable Mr. Hunter to undertake certain important public duties.

MR. R. H. RHIND, Officiating Superintendent of the coal exploration work in the Godavery district, in a letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, reporting on the several borings made, mentions the result of the most promising boring thus—"The result given by this section is that at this point but one bed of coal exists, but with a total thickness of 20¼ feet, of which 16¾ feet are coal contained in only four seams, of which one is 11¼ feet in thickness, and the remainder are 1 foot, 1¾ feet, and 2½ feet thick. The thickest seam of coal (11¼ feet) which has yet been struck has therefore been passed through in this boring, and the proportion of coal to shale in the bed is as 16¾ to 3½. So far as can be judged, from the appearance of the dust brought up by the boring rods, the coal seems to be of fair quality, but specimens have been sent to Calcutta for analysis."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

YESTERDAY'S COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

(*Via Red Sea.*)

LONDON, 19TH DEC., 12-50 P.M.

The Liverpool cotton market is dull. Fair Dhollera, on the spot, 7½d.; to arrive, 7⅝d.

Cable advices show that the American crop will be 3,400,000 bales.

The Speaker has resigned. Mr. Cardwell will probably be his successor.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

RIOT IN LONDONDERRY.

ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.

THE ALABAMA ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

SANDRINGHAM, 18TH DEC., EVENING.

A bulletin, issued at 5 p.m., states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed the day quietly.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur and Leopold, and Princess Beatrice return to Windsor with Her Majesty the Queen to-morrow. After proceeding to Osborne, the children of the Prince of Wales, with Princess Alice, will go to Windsor.

LONDON, 19TH DEC., MORNING.

A bulletin issued this morning states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed the night quietly, and that his progress towards recovery, if slow, is satisfactory.

Parliament will assemble the second week in February, when the present Speaker will retire from office.

The Londondery apprentices paraded the street yesterday and refused to disperse. The cavalry and constabulary were called out and charged the crowd, several of whom were hurt. There is a temporary excitement in the town.

LONDON, 18TH DEC.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that a number of officers have applied to the Purchase Commissioners for compensation on retirement. Small claimants, it is stated, are mostly satisfied with the manner in which they have been treated.

In the Firebrace Divorce case, a verdict of not guilty has been returned.

OBITUARY.—General Patrick Cameron, and Mr. George Hudson.

LONDON, 19TH DEC., NOON.

The medical examination of the claimant in the Tichborne case will take place to-day.

GENEVA, 18TH DEC.

The Alabama Arbitration Commissioners held a formal meeting here to-day, and adjourned till June 15th.

LONDON, 18TH DEC., NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull, and prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 7 9-16d.

The Bombay Mail of the 25th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

MILITARY ITEM.

IT has just been notified, for general information, that the force known as the "Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police Battalion" was re-organized as a military corps, under the title of "The Mhairwarra Battalion," on the 1st day of April 1871.

A QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could either you or any of your kind readers inform and enlighten us, whether or not, in filling up a regular printed form to the Master Attendant (to-day, Tuesday morning), to send off a pilot to take out the ship "Such and such" to sea on Wednesday *next*, the 20th instant,* it is right or wrong to affix the word *next* after Wednesday? As there is a dispute and consequent wager impending your decision, we shall feel obliged by your doing the needful, as soon as possible.—Yours, &c.,

MEEAH MANDA PUN TUNGREE OOPUR.

Bombay, 19th December.

* Meaning to-morrow of course.

[*.* It is correct, though not usual, to do so.—ED. *B. G.*]

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the name of the Managing Committee of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, I am to request the use of your columns for a brief space to make known to the benevolent, to the affluent, and to the public in general, the alarming decrease which is every month becoming more and more apparent in the funds of this institution.

The balance of this beneficent charity, well supported although it now is by Government, and which has been instrumental for nearly one-quarter of a century in relieving the wants and mitigating the penury of very many poor and worn-out soldiers and helpless widows, was, at the end of last month, only a little over Rs. 850, not equivalent to two months' expenditure, while at the present moment there is only a balance of Rs. 537-6 9 in hand.

It is believed that it will be only necessary to make these circumstances known to the public to ensure, as on former occasions, a prompt response on their part.

The honorary treasurer, Colonel Annesley, will be happy to receive contributions and to grant receipts for the same at the Pension Pay Office.—I am, &c.,

HENRY J. DAY,
Hon. Secretary.

Pay Office, Bombay, 16th December.

BOMBAY.

THE HOPE TESTIMONIAL FUND AT SURAT.—We see that up to the 15th inst. Rs. 3,000 were subscribed towards the above fund at Surat.

HACK BUGGIES, &c.—The Commissioner of Police granted, up to Monday, 500 licences to owners of hack buggies, 773 carts, and 250 hackeries.

SHOWERS OF RAIN AT GUJERAT.—A correspondent informs us that on the 10th instant there were slight showers of rain in several parts of Gujerat.

BARODA HIGH SCHOOL.—We learn that a library has been established in connection with the Baroda High School, at the expense of H. H. Mulharao.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—We understand that the Parsee residents of Khetwady have subscribed a considerable sum towards the above fund.

THE GAEKWAR'S POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.—We learn that Rao Saheb Babajee Yeshwunt has been appointed by the Gaekwar as Superintendent of Police at Baroda.

HONOUR TO A SCHOLAR.—Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee Ashburner, the well-known Persian scholar, has been elected a life-member of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution.

VAGRANTS IN THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—On Monday, there were in all forty-three vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

PRARATHNA SOMAJ.—A Baboo who arrived here from Lahore the other day, delivered a lecture on a religious subject in connection with the Prarathna Somaj on Sunday.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT IN POONA.—The native prostitutes of Poona have, it is stated, petitioned Government against the introduction of the C. D. Act in that city.

THE CONTROLLER OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.—It is reported that Mr. W. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, has applied to the Acting Municipal Commissioner for leave to proceed to England.

GAMBLING.—As the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Subhan Emam Bux and three others were charged before Mr. Cooper with gaming with dice and money in a public thoroughfare, and were, on conviction, fined three rupees each.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE "GUJERAT FRIEND."—The hearing of the case against the proprietor and editor of the *Gujerat Friend* is to commence to-morrow in the Court of Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of Surat.

THE HOPE SCHOOL AT DHURUMPORE.—The Raja of Dhurumpore has, we observe, set apart Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of opening a school in his territory, bearing the above name. He is also to subscribe Rs. 2,000 to the Hope Testimonial Fund.

A NEW LIBRARY AT NOWSAREE.—A new library is shortly to be started at Nowsaree at the expense of Mr. Burjorjee Bomanjee Pudum of Bombay. A new building is also to be erected for the accommodation of the institution, which will be ready in a few months.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A Mussulman named Allaruckia Jaffer was charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to a vehicle belonging to a Mr. Rutherglen. He was adjudged guilty, and fined Rs. 20.

THEFT BY A CALASEE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Buxa Ally Chand, a seaman of the ship Migrator, was charged with stealing Rs. 50 from the pillow of one Meerja Jan Ashmad. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Cross de Cruz, a harness maker, was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with having in his possession a quantity of saddler's tools and harness, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He admitted the offence, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.—A Gujerat paper gives out a rumour that Colonel Barr, Resident at Baroda, shortly proceeds to England; and that Mr. Hope, our Acting Municipal Commissioner, is likely to be appointed in his place. Mr. Hope was at one time asked by Government to take the appointment of Political Agent of Kattywar, during the absence of Colonel Keatinge to England, but he declined the offer.

THE POLICE COURT POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate has intimated that the means at his disposal for the relief of the poor have fallen away to nearly nothing, and in view of the approaching Christmas and the urgent necessities of the time, he appeals to the charitable for contributions, which are distributed without reference to caste, creed, or country, and with only a scrutinising regard to the needs of the poor.

HIGH COURT.—20TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR CONTINUATION OF COUNSEL'S REPLY.

LONG CAUSES.

718-70—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Advocate-General, &c. v. Fatma Sultan Begum—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

327-71—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee v. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee—C. Tyabjee.

131-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorarjee Cursondas v. Hurgopall Premsookdass and another—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass.

757-70—Shapurjee H. Patuck—Mitheebai, widow, v. Perozbai, widow, and others—Dallas and Lynch.

337-71—J. Cleary—Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Jumal—Manisty and Fletcher.

339-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Alexander Rennie v. The Colaba Press Company, Limited—No appearance.

177-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishhop—Rustomjee Ardaseer Davur v. Dossibai, and another—Macfarlane & Skipsey.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, 620 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE FATHE SHAW ALLUM, 819 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE ANNIE, 539 tons, Captain J. Baker, arrived on the 18th instant from Rangoon with a cargo of timber.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, Captain J. E. Gammon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Manuel Theodore, and nine deck passengers.

THE S.S. DACCA, Captain J. Patterson, sailed yesterday for Coast, Calcutta, and Hongkong, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Rutnaghery—Mr. Candy.

For Vingorla—Mrs. and two Misses Richard, and Mr. and Mrs. Shaw.

For Galle—Mr. H. Hall, and twenty-five deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	DECEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
5 55 m	4 1	Wednesday... 20	0 35 a	4 1
6 59 a	2 5		....	......
7 0 m	3 8	Thursday ... 21	0 52 m	2 1
8 12 a	3 3		1 40 a	4 6
7 58 m	3 4	Friday ... 22	2 5 m	1 11
9 11 a	3 11		2 31 a	4 11
8 50 m	3 0	Saturday. ... 23	3 7 m	2 0
10 10 a	4 7		3 17 a	5 4
9 31 m	3 0	Sunday... ... 24	3 55 m	2 1
10 40 a	5 1		3 53 a	5 10
10 7 m	3 0	Monday... ... 25	4 37 m	2 2
11 18 a	5 6		4 28 a	6 1
10 44 m	3 0	Tuesday... ... 26	5 16 m	2 3
11 50 a	5 9		5 3 a	6 5

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the Fortnight ending 30th November.)

KULLADGHEE COLLECTORATE.—There was no rainfall during the fortnight under report. No sowing operations took place. Cholera and cattle disease prevailed in most of the talookas of the collectorate.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—The rubbee crops benefited by recent rainfall in Kheir, Joonere, Seeroor, and Poorundhur talookas. In Indapoor and Bheemthurry they were withering for want of moisture. Fever and ague prevailed to a slight extent in Indapoor, Bheemthurry, and Seeroor talookas, and cattle disease in a few villages in Mawul.

BOMBAY RACES—1872.

SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

Rupees 900, given by the following gentlemen:—

His Highness Aga Khan	Rs.	200
Mahomed Nubbee Khan, Esq.	,,	100
Abdool Rahimon bin Minee, Esq	,,	100
Ali Abdoola, Esq	,,	100
Jamasjee Cowasjee, Esq	,,	50
Cowasjee Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	,,	50
Abdool Moosim bin Budder, Esq	,,	50
Moosa bin Jowan, Esq	,,	50
Ahmed Adwanee, Esq	,,	50
Jassim bin Feed, Esq.	,,	50
Abdool Rizzack Subeeh, Esq	,,	50
Ali bin Ahmed, Esq	,,	50

Entrance 50 Rupees on 1st January 1872.
,, 100 ,, ,, 1st February ,,

For all Arabs imported after the 1st September 1871. Weight for age and inches. One mile and a quarter. Sweepstakes 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Only horses purchased from the stables and dealers that subscribe will be allowed to start.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Bombay, 19th December. Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Out of 875 candidates who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination in connection with the Bombay University, 227 have passed successfully.

THE JUGONATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.—Two scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per month, and tenable for three years, have been awarded this year as follows:—A scholarship of Rs. 25 to Hariram Uttamram Bhut, of Surat High School; a scholarship of Rs. 20 to Krishnajee Govind Oke, of Poona High School.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIPS.—The above scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 per annum has been awarded to Luis De Sa, of Saint Mary's Institution, Bombay. The second scholarship of Rs. 150 has been awarded to Wassudew Gopal Bhundarkur, also of Saint Mary's Institution.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.—The above prize, consisting of books, of the value of Rs. 60, has been awarded to Ramchunder Hunmuntrao Bevur, of Belgaum Sirdar's High School, for having passed the Matriculation Examination for proficiency in the Canarese language.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM SIND.

FROM a statement of cotton issued by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we learn that the cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign ports, during the month of November last, amounted to 4,53,096 lbs. (1,154 bales), valued at Rs. 1,17,400. Of the above, 4,33,104 lbs., of the value of Rs. 112,300, were shipped to London; 19,992 lbs., of the value of Rs. 5,100, to Liverpool. In addition to the above, 625 pressed bales, weighing 1,33,000 lbs., of the value of Rs. 65,700, were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon. Mr. Justice LLOYD.)

AN ACTION AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDABAD.

PREMANUND MOOLCHUND AND OTHERS *vs.* THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDABAD.

THE High Court has given the following decision:—In this case it appears that a notice was served on original plaintiff under Regulation XVII. of 1827, section 11, clause 2, and the Assistant Collector in 1848 passed a decision regarding this land, which is situated in the city of Ahmedabad, and is occasionally cultivated. The Assistant Collector held it was "Sirkaree land." This decision was, however, reversed by the Zillah Judge, to whom the appeal lay under the same Regulation, on the ground of an irregularity in the notice. From exhibit 7, dated 1st November 1865, filed by the original plaintiff with his plaint, and the written statement No. 14, it appears that the Collector had subsequently served a proper notice and had come to the same decision as the Assistant Collector had done in 1848, viz., that the land was Sirkaree, which this Court considers to mean liable to assessment if cultivated, and the order, after referring to some proceedings before the Revenue Commissioner, informs original plaintiff that he is to hold the land as he hitherto has done. This, it would appear from original plaintiff's own statement, is that he pays assessment when the land is cultivated, not otherwise. It therefore appears to the Court that the original plaintiff has no ground of action, his possession has not been disturbed, and he has been told to hold on as he has hitherto done. This gives him no cause for complaint, and we think the District Judge was right in rejecting the claim, and we for the reasons above stated confirm his decree. Of course, should any future order of Government be made regarding this land, which may interfere with original plaintiff's present rights, it would be open to him to bring a suit. All that we decide is that exhibit No. 7 does not give him cause of action.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

NORRIS AND WELLER VS. THE [illegible] COMPANY.

AT the Ordinary Original Civil jurisdiction, before Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, this case was brought forward for judgment.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. [illegible] Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Scoble, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, for the defendants. This suit and all matters arising therein in dispute between the parties, was by consent, on the [illegible] of March 1871, referred to the sole arbitrament of Francis Mathew, C.E., Chief Engineer. The arbitrator, on the 27th October 1871, made and published his award, which was unfavourable to the plaintiffs, the same being now before the Court, the suit was, on Monday, the 20th November, called on before His Lordship the Chief Justice, for the purpose of formally entering up judgment in accordance with the terms thereof. No objection being taken to the award, the only question remaining was as to who should bear the costs of the suit and the arbitration which by the order of reference, was entirely left in the discretion of the Court. His Lordship then delivered judgment. He said—The result of the award is that there must be a decree for the defendants. [illegible] plaintiffs to pay to the defendants the costs of the reference, arbitration, and award. As to the costs of the suit, the case is different. I think the Company, to say the least of it, have been abrupt and peremptory in their dealings with the plaintiffs. Under these circumstances, I do not think I ought to compel the plaintiffs to pay the costs of this suit, especially when I look to the concluding paragraph of the award. I put all these matters together. I do not rest my judgment as to costs on any one of them alone. I cannot overlook either the conduct of the defendants or the concluding remarks of the arbitrator in his award. No doubt he had good grounds for those remarks. He seems to have acted with perfect candour towards both parties, as is testified by the respect which they have mutually shown for his award. I cannot help regretting that this very expensive litigation took place. By arrangement this dispute might have been easily disposed of outside the Court. The findings in the award show that both parties took up erroneous positions on several points, and also, I think, show that both were much in the dark at the time at which the contract was originally made. My ruling on this point, therefore, will be that the parties shall respectively bear their own costs of the suit.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—18TH DEC.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

KRUSHNAJEE YESHWUNT V. THAKURSEE GOCULDAS.

THE plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant the amount of Rs. 519-12-0, of which the sum of Rs. 491-12-0 was due on an account stated on the 17th November last. Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dalputram for defendant.

It was admitted for the defence that the amount due on the adjustment of account was correct. But it was contended that the money was payable by two instalments, due respectively in March and June 18[illegible], and that, therefore, no cause accrued [illegible]

Mr. Vishnu denied any agreement [illegible] plaintiff to receive the amount by instalments as alleged by the defendant, and read copy of a notice which the plaintiff sent through Mr. [illegible] Tyabjee, solicitor, to the defendant repudiating such agreement, and demanding payment of the whole amount at once. The notice was dated 21st November last, and was admitted by the defendant. Mr. Vishnu also offered to prove that when the defendant handed over to the plaintiff a memorandum of the account shewing adjustment, the latter objected to that part of it where the defendant stated that he would pay the money by instalments.

After hearing the evidence, the Judge observed that it appeared highly improbable that the plaintiff would consent to receive after a delay of six months money to which he was entitled on the 17th November last. He accordingly gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 491-12 with costs.

19TH DECEMBER.

(Before MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.)

PLEA OF COVERTURE.

MAHOMEDALLY HUSSONALLY VS. JESSIE FREEMAN.

THE parties appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 24, being the amount alleged to be due for work and labour done by plaintiff as a plumber and for materials supplied on the 8th September 1871, in putting water-pipe in defendant's house.

Mr. Manockjee (to the defendant)—What is your defence, madam?

Defendant—I am not liable for the amount. Plaintiff may sue my husband.

Mr. Manockjee (to the plaintiff)—I have not the power to proceed against a married woman; and I can not go on with the case unless you are prepared to shew that she is not a married woman.

Plaintiff—She signed the application.

Mr. Manockjee—I have much to do. Don't talk much. Parties then left the Court.

(Before the FULL COURT.)

DR. RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE KHORSY VS. RUSTOMJEE KAIKHUSHRO.

WE published a few days ago a lengthy judgment of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee in the above case. The plaintiff is a licentiate of medicine, and sought to recover from the defendant Rs. 500, being the amount due for a lithotomic operation. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, yesterday appeared before the full Court on behalf of the defendant, and applied for further extension of time to move the Court to have the verdict set aside or a new trial. Mr. Pestonjee made this application on the ground that since his return from Mhow he made several applications for a copy of the Judge's notes in that case, but he was told that the learned Judge had taken the notes with him. He should have gone on with the motion to-day even if he had received the notes yesterday evening.

Mr. O'Leary—I think the money ought to be lodged.

Mr. Pestonjee—I merely apply for extension of time, because I was unable to get the notes.

The Court said that the defendant being willing to pay the money when execution was issued, he might as well pay the money before moving in the matter, and on that understanding extension of time was allowed till this day (Tuesday) fortnight.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent disposed of the following short causes:—

NUSSERWANJEE JAMASJEE V. DOSSA EBJEE.

Mr. Hormusjee A. Wadya, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. This was a summary suit to recover Rs. 4,816 on a promissory note originally given to Pallonjee Hormusjee and Sons, who had endorsed it over to the present plaintiff. Defendant had paid nothing on account of the debt. His Lordship made a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,816, with interest and costs.

SOOGUNCHUND SEWDAS V. LUCHMIPUTSING PURTABSING.

Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff, and applied for a postponement of the case, which was granted.

LULLOOBHOY LELACHUND V. HURJEEVUN DUTRAM AND TWO OTHERS.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was instituted to recover Rs. 1,922 on an account settled and adjusted on the 3rd November 1869. It appeared that the first and third defendants had filed their schedule for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, in which they admitted the amount to be due to plaintiff, but claimed credit against him for a larger sum. The second defendant pleaded infancy. His Lordship, therefore, adjourned the case for four weeks in order that the Official Assignee may be made a party to the suit.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA V. NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PATLOO.

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The action was brought to recover

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Rs. 21,628 on an account stated and signed by the defendant as correct, including interest to the date of the filing of the plaint. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 21,628, with further interest and cost, and interest on the judgment.

THE following short causes were disposed of at the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA V. BANJEE NUNDOO.

This case, which had been adjourned on last short causes day to allow the defendant to put in a written statement, was continued.

Mr. Marriott wished the case postponed as affidavits which it was necessary to reply to had not been lodged by the pursuers early enough to admit of a reply being made.

Mr. Ferguson opposed the application.

Mr. Marriott urged that there were most important questions relative to shares in the India and China Bank which would require further consideration.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Perhaps the defendant does not wish to pay at all?

Mr. Marriott—Well, the defendant says in his written statement that he has not money at present.

Mr. Ferguson—Banjee Nundoo has omitted to swear that he cannot pay the money, but that is the only thing he does not swear.

His Lordship suggested that the case might come on on Thursday first.

This was agreed to on the understanding that affidavits should be lodged early enough to allow of answer.

BHUGWANDASS VUJOORHOY V. GOPALROW MYRAL.

Mr. Farran (instructed by Messrs Jefferson and Payne) and Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee (instructed by Mr. [illegible] Tyabjee) appeared respectively for plaintiff and defendant.

Mr. Farran said he thought that it would be necessary to transfer the case to the long causes list. The plaint was brought to recover certain items of an account, Rs. 829 of which were admitted to be due. The defendant set against this the sum of Rs. 375 which he alleged he had paid for the plaintiff, and also a much larger sum which he says was due to him by the plaintiff on certain share transactions.

Mr. Tyabjee said it was a fact that there had been mutual transactions between the defendant and the plaintiff's firm, and that the defendant, who was employed as a sort of general servant by the plaintiff, had paid out certain monies for the plaintiff. The written statement gave several defences, one of which is that the defendant has paid the sum of Rs. 1,300 odd to the [illegible] of the plaintiff in respect of certain shares.

His Lordship said the case would require to go into the long causes list, costs of the day to be costs in the [illegible]

[illegible] JOOBAEE, WIDOW V. DURGA KHAN BIN MAHOMED KHAN.

Mr. Mayhew (instructed by Messrs Dallas and Lynch) appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person. The case appeared to be that the plaintiff advanced the defendant Rs. 3,400 on the security of a mortgage which she obtained from the defendant. When the payment fell due, the money was not forthcoming, and the plaintiff under the mortgage powers caused the property to be sold by public auction. The amount realised was not sufficient, and she now sued for the balance and interest.

The defendant requested the case to be postponed in order to allow him to file a written statement. He said he had good defences. He had tendered the money to the plaintiff after the sale and asked for his vouchers and titles, and he got no satisfaction; and he also disputed the sale of the mortgage property.

Mr. Mayhew said that the defendant's object in asking for a postponement was very likely to find time to get into the Insolvent Court, when not a rupee would be recoverable from him.

His Lordship thought so, too, and the case went to proof. The plaintiff's brother proved the transactions in virtue of which the suit was brought, and a Parsee auctioneer proved the sale of the property, and spoke to the amount of his commission.

His Lordship, on looking at certain deeds in the case, said he could not allow the plaintiff more than 9 per cent. of interest, which was half of what she claimed. He then told the defendant that he ought to have offered the money and asked for his vouchers before the sale, and gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,166-8, with interest on the judgment at six per cent., and costs.

A SUIT FOR THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

MADHOWRAO CHIMAJEE V. PARWUTTEE BAEE.

At the High Court recently, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, the case of Madhowrao Chimajee v. Parwuttee Baee, his wife, was called on, in which the plaintiff prayed that he may be declared entitled to the restitution to him of conjugal rights by the defendant, and that she may be ordered by the Court to return to his house and to bring with her certain ornaments given by plaintiff to her on the occasion of their marriage. [illegible] and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff and defendant are Hindoos of the Bhun[illegible] caste and married on the 20th December 1859 according to the [illegible] and customs prevalent among them. [illegible] resided together in plaintiff's house in Nagdevi Street and continued to live together as husband and wife until January, 1871. On the 26th January, defendant without any just cause left plaintiff's house and had ever since remained absent therefrom, and had refused to return although frequently required by the plaintiff to do so. The defendant, when she left the plaintiff's house, took away with her certain jewels and ornaments of the value of about Rs. 200, which the plaintiff had given her for use whilst she should remain and live with him at his house. The plaintiff prayed in his plaint that, if necessary, the defendant may be restrained by an injunction of the Court from mis-appropriating or otherwise disposing of the jewels and ornaments pending the adjudication of the suit.

The defendant, in her written statement, admitted that the plaintiff and she continued to live together as husband and wife until January 1871, but it was not true that she left his house without any just cause. About six months after their marriage, plaintiff began to be cruel towards her, and though she was subjected to every sort of maltreatment and cruelty, she quietly bore it all until the 25th January 1871. The plaintiff had ever since the marriage been in the habit of going out at night to the houses of prostitutes and of being absent from home till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. On the night of the 25th, or rather the morning of the 26th January, plaintiff returned home and, on the defendant remonstrating on his conduct, he beat her with a stick so violently that she apprehended danger to her life if she resided with him any longer. She therefore went to her father's house, where she had since been maintained at her father's expense. She admitted that she took away with her some ornaments which were given to her by her father at the time of her marriage, but she submitted that she was entitled to them as being her "stridhun" (dowry), and that they were not demandable from her except in case of her husband's distress; and that the plaintiff not having stated in the plaint that he is in distressful circumstances, he was not entitled to the ornaments. Defendant prayed that she might be decreed entitled to maintenance, and that the plaintiff might be ordered to give the same to her. Defendant lastly submitted that she was ready and willing to obey such order or direction as the Court may think proper to make under the circumstances of the case.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, though of age, was under the control of her father, and that he, in order to satisfy some private grudge, induced her to abscond from plaintiff's house and had prevented her from returning to her husband. A week after defendant's flight from the house of the plaintiff, the latter, his father and some neighbours went to defendant's house, when the defendant's father said he would not allow his daughter to go to her husband's house until plaintiff's father proved in Court the slanderous statements he had made against defendant's mother. No mention of either cruelty or infidelity on the part of the plaintiff was then made or suggested. As to the ornaments, it was stated that they were given to defendant for her use as long as she lived with plaintiff, and that as she had intentionally fled from his protection, she was not entitled to keep those gifts. As to the law on the subject, it was submitted as clearly established, since the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Moonshee Buzloor Rahum v. Shum Soomissa Begum (2 Moore's Ind. App., 551,) that, when marriage is actually performed and consummated, the wife can be compelled to return to the house of her husband.

A number of witnesses were examined in the case.

His Lordship, upon the evidence, did not think there was any suggestion of cruelty to the defendant; there was nothing to show there was any. Very likely the defendant's father, as the plaintiff said, was the cause of his wife's leaving him. There were quarrels between the fathers of the married couple; but what the differences were his Lordship could not say. There must be a decree that defendant should return to her husband; but the plaintiff should treat her well. The Court then passed a decree for plaintiff for restitution of conjugal rights, and that the defendant should return to plaintiff's house. No costs allowed.

MATRIMONY.—An affectionate wife, whose husband is but too often inebriated, says he is like the money market; the more tight he gets, the dearer he becomes.—[illegible]

ASSAULT BY A "LOVER."—In the Birmingham County Court on Wednesday an action was brought to recover £25 damages alleged to have been sustained, in consequence of an assault. Miss Harriet Woodbridge, the plaintiff, was "engaged" to Mr. Walter Lambeth, the defendant, and on the 24th of August they were walking together in Spring-street, Bristol-road, when Mr. Lambeth wished to go into a public-house to get a glass of beer. Miss Woodbridge replied that if he did she should at once leave him. He went into the public-house, and she left him, going to the house of Mrs. Grove, defendant's cousin. The defendant came in and asked if she would go for a walk with him. She declined, whereupon Mr. Lambeth struck her a violent blow on the mouth, breaking some of her teeth, and rendering her insensible. Hence the present action. Mr. Grove admitted the assault, but contended that the claim was excessive. His Honour thought differently, and gave judgment for the full amount claimed.—Globe, Nov. 24.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CAPTAIN HARCOURT'S book on Kooloo, Lahoul, and Spiti, has just come out. It is beautifully got up, and has one or two illustrations and a map by the author. It is published by W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London.

A THEISTIC ANNUAL.—We understand that a Theistic annual is to be published on the occasion of the coming anniversary of the Brahmo Somaj. The annual will comprise theological essays in English and Bengali; devotional pieces in both the languages, prayers, hymns, and reflections; short historical sketches and anecdotes with wholesome moral and religious tendencies. The contributions will come from different hands, and will bear the initials of the writers, all of whom have been long connected with the Brahmo Somaj. The editorship is undertaken by a gentleman who is well known to the Brahmo public, and who has the honour of enjoying their confidence.—*Indian Mirror.*

REGIMENTAL GAMES AT MEAN MEER.—Yesterday the regimenal games of the 18th Bengal Cavalry took place on the Cavalry parade ground at Mean Meer. The Lieutenant-Governor was present and a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Meean Meer and Lahore. The sports were of the usual sort, tent-pegging, lemon-cutting, races, and so forth. In these military accomplishments the sowars proved themselves adepts, and prizes of considerable value were given to the winners. The fine band of the 37th Regiment was present and attracted considerable attention by the beauty of certain pieces played. Tiffin was provided by the officers of the 18th, who were unremitting in their attention to the visitors, and the sports ended just before dusk after a very successful day.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

AN "INTERESTING SUBJECT."—In last issue we published a long and interesting account of a daring robbery which had taken place at Amritsur, and hoped that such a daring housebreaker would not long be at large. It gives us much satisfaction to be able to state in this issue that the fellow has been apprehended under very extraordinary circumstances. On Saturday evening last an officer of the 5th Fusiliers was staying at the Montgomery Hotel. In the course of the night, some noise in the next room attracted his attention, and he rose and looked in. Dimly perceiving suspicious appearances in the room, he took his sword in his hand and immediately discovered a man crouched up in a corner. He seized him, the man not attempting resistance. He found the thief had collected a considerable quantity of articles, and put them in a cloth ready to take with him. He had actually put on a brooch belonging to the officer's wife. He had hung the Cashmere table cloth which Captain Marshall lost at Amritsur over the window in order to conceal his movements from any one outside. His coat was found to be made out of Captain Marshall's English table-cloth, the border of which, it will be remembered, he had picked off and left behind him. On being accused in Court of the Amritsur robbery he denied it, and alleged that he had got drunk and on becoming sober found these clothes on him! He was sentenced by the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Trafford, to two years' imprisonment, and has been sent to Amritsur to be further tried for the robbery at Captain Marshall's house. This interesting subject is by no means the desperate-looking villain his boldness and enterprise would depict to the imagination. On the contrary, he appears quite a *gharib admi.*—*Ibid.*

LOAN TRANSFERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Notification of the Public Debt Office, published as an advertisement in the *Gazette of India* of 17th April 1869, relative to transfers to be allowed from one Government loan to another, be cancelled from this date.

Transfers will now be allowed from any of the earlier 4 per cent. loans into the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, or the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, which will henceforward be styled the 4 per cent. consolidated loan of 1842-43, and the 4 per cent. consolidated loan of 1865, or from either of these loans into the other.

The interest of the loan of 1842-43 is payable on the 1st February and 1st August, while the interest on the loan of 1865 is payable on the 1st May and 1st November. An opportunity will thus be afforded to stockholders, who desire to obtain quarterly payments of interest, to secure that object by investing one-half of their holdings in each of the loans mentioned.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT BANGALORE.

(*Bangalore Herald.*)

WE are sorry to again have to chronicle another outrage in this station. We state the facts as exactly as we can.

On Thursday afternoon two soldiers of the 21st Fusiliers were quietly walking through a street close by the Mahomedan quarter. A Mahomedan faquir asked them for alms, and, as our informant, a native, says, in a jocular way touched one of them with his cane. On this, a stone was thrown at them, and a large crowd of some hundreds of people assembled in a moment, and beat them most severely. They managed to get into the house of a European close by, and waited for half an hour in the hope that the crowd would disperse. The house itself was assailed by volleys of stones. After a time, they left for their barracks, and again a crowd of excited Mahomedans followed, and treated them so severely that they were felled to the ground. Our correspondent—who is quite willing, if called on, to give his evidence—says that he saw no more, and left the place, as he could not interfere. We trust the case will undergo strict investigation. If the Mahomedans of Bangalore are so excessively sensitive at the mere sight of a British soldier, the sooner they are taught to endure his presence the better. The men of the Fusiliers have since their arrival at this station been as quiet and as well behaved in every particular as could possibly be desired, and it is a positive disgrace to civil rule in Bangalore that they cannot go into town without being treated with insult and injury. Is it not time to officially inform the particular class of natives in question, that it will not do to carry such insult and injury too far? Judging from their demeanour Mahomedans in these parts appear to have an idea that the British raj is coming to a close. Would it not be as well to disabuse them of that idea?

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PROSPECTUS OF THE NERBUDDA VALLEY SKY RACES,

TO BE HELD AT

KHUNDWAH, ON 28TH, 29TH, & 30TH DEC. 1871.

STEWARDS.

Col Fitzwygram, 15th Hussars. | T. Davison, 15th Hussars.
J. H. Abbott, Esq., G. I. P. R. | H. Bell, Esq., Indore State Railway.
Hon. Sec.—J. Broun, Esq., R. E., Indore State Railway.

RULES.

1. Western India Turf Club Rules to be in force, unless otherwise provided for.
2. Three Horses from separate Stables to start, or Public Money withheld.
3. Nominations to be made at 1 p.m. the day before the Race. Horses to be aged and measured at the same time.
4. All Races to be ridden in Colors.
5. Stewards' decision final—no appeal.
6. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.
7. All Horses to be cantered past the Stand before starting, under a penalty of 1 G. M.
8. If 4 or more Horses start the second horse to save his stake.
9. All Entrance Money to be paid to the Secretary previous to Lotteries, or horse to be disqualified.
10. A Course Fee of Rs. 5 to be paid by Non-Subscribers for each horse exercised or ridden over the Course after Dec. 15th.
11. No horse allowed to start whose owner has not subscribed Rs. 20 to the Fund.
12. All Races except the 1st Race of the First Day to be ridden by Gentlemen Riders.

Once round the Course is 1¼ miles and 41 yards.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—THE LOCAL PLATE.—Half mile. Rs. 50 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 2. For all horses belonging to and ridden by Natives. Second horse to save Entrance Money. Catch weights.

SECOND RACE—THE NERBUDDA DERBY.—One and a-half miles. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. For all horses. W. I. T. C. Weight for age and class, raised three stone. Winners once, 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice or more, 14 lbs. extra.

THIRD RACE—PONY PLATE.—One mile. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 8. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch weights, over ten stone.

FOURTH RACE—THE HUNTERS' STAKES.—One and three-quarter miles of fair hunting country. Rs. 250 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. Catch weights. Walers, over twelve stone; Arabs and others, ten stone.

FIFTH RACE—HACK SELLING RACE.—Half mile. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Arab horses, to be sold for Rs. 300, to carry nine stone seven lbs. Seven lbs. extra for every Rs. 100 added to price. C. B.'s to carry one stone, and Walers two stone in excess of above scale. Surplus over selling price to go to the Fund.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—CONTRACTORS' PLATE.—R. C. and a distance. For all horses belonging to and ridden by members or any one connected with the G. I. P. Railway. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st.	lbs.
Walers	12	7
C. B's.	11	5
Arabs	10	3

SECOND RACE—HACK RACE.—Three-quarter mile. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400; surplus to go to the Fund. Catch weights:—Walers, over thirteen stone; Arabs and others, over eleven stone.

Any Matches, &c., which may be got up, will be ridden on this day.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—RAILWAY CUP.—Two miles of Steeplechase Course Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st.	lbs.
Walers	12	7
C. B's.	11	7
Arabs	10	7

Winners seven lbs. extra. Winners of the Derby and Hunters' Stakes to carry seven lbs. in addition to other penalties.

SECOND RACE—GALLOWAY STAKES—One mile. Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Weight for inches—

Hands.	st.	lbs.
14	10	7
13-3	10	0
13-2	9	7

Winners to carry seven lbs. extra.

THIRD RACE—PONY HURDLE RACE.—Three-quarter mile over six flights of hurdles, three feet high. Rs. 80 from the Fund Entrance Rs. 8. Catch weights, over ten stone.

FOURTH RACE—THE KHUNDWAH CUP.—One and a-half miles. Rs. 250 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. For all Arabs. Weight for age—one and a-half stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard. Winners once, seven lbs.; twice, ten lbs.; thrice or more, fourteen lbs. extra.

FIFTH RACE—CONSOLATION STAKES.—A Handicap. Half mile Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. For all starters that have not won during the Meeting.

Address—

HON. SECRETARY,
N. V. S. Races,
KHUNDWAH.

Gentlemen intending to send horses are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary at once.

By the kindness of the G. I. P. Railway Co., horses running in the Meeting will return to their starting-place (if a station on the G. I. P. Railway) free of charge.

This permission only applies between the 21st of Dec. and the 6th of January, inclusive.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE following troops have been posted at Candahar. The remaining army is on its way to Cabul under the command of General Daood Shah, who has probably proceeded to-day from this side of Mookur:—

1*st.*—Three infantry regiments, *i.e.*, an old Cabulee regiment at Candahar, a Candaharee regiment, and the Cabulee regiment, who at the time of the fall of Herat was expelled from that place by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, but was collected at Candahar by General Sufdur Ali Khan.

2*nd.*—One Cavalry regiment.

3*rd.*—Four guns of Light Artillery, two guns drawn by mules, and one gun drawn by bullocks.

The Ameer has sent Mahomed Oosman Khan Cabulee, a peshkhidmut, to Candahar, with an order that he should bring all cash revenue, which the authorities in that place may have realised, to Cabul, to credit it to the Government Treasury.

This man has left for Candahar, but as the authorities in that province have already reported the scarcity of the growth of grain, it remains to be seen whether or not they will send any money.

A firman has been sent by the Ameer to Mirza Abdool Ali Khan (revenue agent of Girishk and Zemindawur) to the effect that, after preparing the accounts of Girishk and Zemindawur, in consultation with Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan (son of the late Sirdar Said Mahomed Khan, Peshawur Governor of Girishk,) to leave an agent with the Sirdar and to come himself to Cabul to render the accounts (of the said two provinces).

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION OF LETTER DATED 3RD RUMZAN (17TH NOVEMBER 1871), FROM THE AMEER TO THE KING OF BOKAHRA.

Rujub Ali Bai Kurrawul Begee waited on me with your friendly letter, which gave me extreme pleasure to hear of your health, &c. This man went as far as Peshawur; after visiting the friends of his country has returned and solicited permission to return to Bokhara. As he is now leaving, I have considered it desirable to write this to you.

By the grace of God you can remain satisfied in every way as regards affairs in this direction and continue to inform me of your health, &c.

CABUL, 23RD NOVEMBER.

The officials of the Octroi Department who were ordered to collect fruit, &c., as a present (to the British Government) have collected a great portion of them. It is expected that they will be sent to Peshawur about the 27th November 1871.

AMEER KHAN'S CASE.

(*Continued from Saturday's Bombay Gazette.*)

APPELLATE JURISDICTION—December 1871.

Before COUCH, C.J., and MACPHERSON and JACKSON, J.J.

THE QUEEN V. AMEER KHAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Anstey continued—I have certain objections to make with regard to the method used by Mr. Prinsep in receiving evidence. One is, that he received evidence against the prisoner of matters not covered by the charges. There is the evidence of Abdoollah, witness No. 10, who speaks to events which occurred thirty years ago. There are other witnesses who do the same, as, for instance, Mahomed Shuffee and Abdoollah Kurreem. I also object to the reception of the contents of books and letters by secondary evidence, on no other ground than the statement of the approver, that he had received such a document, and that he had torn it, or burned it, or in some way destroyed it. There is a rule of law by which a partner's acts may be used against his co-partner, and Mr. Prinsep, acting on it, has admitted a bail-bond as evidence against Amir Khan to show that, in the year 1847, Sorawur Khan, Amir Khan's partner, was a surety for some one who was held to be a rebel. Hearsay evidence is admitted in abundance. In one instance the document referred to was a book of prophecy. To have admitted that book itself as evidence of a conspiracy would have been very objectionable; but that is not what was done. A witness states that he had heard Mobarruck Ali read at a meeting out of a book which he had written himself, on the duty and obligations of Mahomedans to wage jehad. At page 85 of the depositions, Omed Ali says that when he was staying at Pahargunge, Mobarruck Ali sent for him. "He counselled me about the jehad, telling me to be very cautious. I asked him to my house, and he dined next day with me at Paharguuge. He brought a book which he had composed himself, and after dinner read it to me." Then comes a question, "What were the contents of that book?" This question is objected to by the counsel engaged in the defence of the several prisoners, on the ground that the prosecution had not shown any reason for the admission of secondary evidence. Mr. Prinsep overruled the objection, and allowed the question to be put, "as the purport of the book as shown in the magistrate's record, was to incite people to jehad by representing certain things only to have that object, and that therefore it must be regarded as an act of a conspirator in furtherance of the common object of the conspiracy." After this opinion follows the evidence of what the book contained. I cannot tell from the name "O'Kineally" what is the religion or nationality of the gentleman who conducted this prosecution, but if he has ever been in Ireland, and knows anything of that country, he must know that books of this description are very common, and that there is not a man there above the rank of a peasant who has not in his possession, or has not listened to the readings of books of prophecy of this kind: and yet in the worst times of Irish State prosecution such a thing as putting a book of this class in evidence against any person was not done. That these books may be in circulation in this country is not at all improbable. In a country which is under a foreign rule, we should expect to find books which speak of the good old times, and hint at the re-establishment of the old raj. It is too much to use such a book prejudicially against even those who may be present at the reading, but much more so against those who are not present.

Then there is the transaction of the three Government currency notes, and the way in which it is attempted to identify Amir Khan with that mode of remittance. Three Government currency notes, for Rs. 1,000 each, are produced and marked as exhibits in this case. Captain Ommaney says that these three notes were sent to him when he was Deputy Commissioner of Hazara; that on the 31st of March 1870, two men, who called themselves Mahomed Akbar and Hidayatoollah, were brought before him; they were arrested at Panea, in the district of Hazara. "On the 30th March 1870 certain sealed covers were sent to me through the police, containing three Government currency notes each for Rs. 1,000, twenty-eight Australian sovereigns, and ten gold mohurs, besides odd rupees and small coin. I can identify the notes. These are the three notes (T2, T2A, T2B,) that were sent to me. They were shown to those two men with the rupees, sovereigns, and gold mohurs, and they admitted that they were found on them." The evidence of Mahomed Akbar on this point is that he, Hidayatoollah, and Meer Abdool Gonnee Sahib, were sent by Abdoollah, about two years ago, to get money for jehad expenses. On the way Hidayatoollah fell sick, and was left at Loodiannah, and the other two went on to Calcutta, and on their arrival they went to Amir Khan, who gave them 168 English gold mohurs, 28 guineas, and 10 kuldar ashraffees. With this money Abdool Gunnee got the three notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and then they made their way back to the frontier. At Loodiannah they joined Hidayatoollah, and Abdool Gunnee left them. Hidayatoollah and the deponent then proceeded on their way to Abdoollah, but were arrested in Hazara, and taken before Captain Ommaney. It was on the occasion of this arrest that three notes were discovered, of Rs. 1,000 each, in the possession of the deponent. Hidayatoollah speaks to much the same facts. If any notes were found on Mahomed Akbar when he was arrested, and if the notes now used as exhibits are those same notes, how is it that those notes were not confiscated by the Government? Or, if they were confiscated, how comes it that they were in circulation after the 30th of March 1870? It is not the practice, so far as I am aware, to put into circulation again notes that are taken in the way these are alleged to have been taken; and, further, if these notes had been found on Mahomed Akbar at the time when the prosecution say they were so found, and if Mahomed Akbar had made the same statement when he was arrested as he did before Mr. Prinsep, the prosecution, who were then getting up their case against Amir Khan, would have taken the utmost possible care of those notes. We find, however, that these same notes were in circulation in May of the same year. One of these notes bears an endorsement of the 5th May 1870, and another that of the Bank of Bengal in April of the same year; but the most singular thing is that two of them were paid into the Currency Office in Calcutta on the same day, namely, the 2nd of May 1870, and the third on the 20th of the same month. It is not true that these notes were ever found on Mahomed Akbar. Such is the nature of the evidence adduced to implicate Amir Khan with the conspiracy. Amir Khan is also accused of collecting zekat, and holding the doctrine of the lawfulness of jehad. Is it to be held treasonable in Amir Khan because, while in reviving in its original purity the essential doctrines of faith and practice of the Mahomedans as it is laid down in the Koran, he should have enlarged on the duties described as zekat, and because he should have been heard to propound, as an abstract proposition, the lawfulness of jehad? It is in evidence, and has not been denied, that the appellant has been a charitable man, and has been in the habit of setting aside a certain portion of his income to be devoted to the wants of the poor. And the money so expended appears in Amir Khan's books down to the year 1864 under the head of zekat account, and the entries show that the amount set apart for this purpose was distributed in his own neighbourhood. In or about the year 1864, it having become generally understood that the police looked on zekat accounts with suspicion, and held them to be proofs of disaffection to the British Government and connection with Wahabeeism, and therefore treasonable, according to the theory of the detectives, Amir Khan discontinued the practice of having a regular account for such charitable purposes in his books. But what is the true significance of zekat? The term zekat was used to describe the legal alms paid by every Mahomedan to the public treasury, and was assessed on certain kinds of property, usually at the rate of two and a half per cent. on the value. These legal alms were first collected by Mahomed himself, who employed them as he thought fit, in the relief of his poor relations and followers, but chiefly applied them to the maintenance of those who served in his wars. These collections were made by Mahomed's successors, but in course of time, when regular taxes were levied for the support of Government, the practice of paying zekat into the baitulmal, or public treasury, fell into disuse, though it was still considered binding on every Mahomedan to set apart the prescribed portion, and himself distribute it in the manner set out in the Hidaya. In volume 1, page 53, it is laid down:—"The objects of the disbursement of zekat are of eight different descriptions. First, fakeers; secondly, miskeens; thirdly, the collector of zekat (provided he be not a hashimet); fourthly, Mokatibs; fifthly, debtors not possessed of property amounting to a hisab; sixthly, fee sabeel oola (in the service of God); seventhly, ivnus sabeel, or travellers; and, eighthly, mowleefut-al-kaloof. And those eight descriptions are the original objects of the expenditure of zekat being particularly specified as such in the Koran." Such are the objects whose claims are to be considered by the collectors of zekat. That this duty of collecting and distributing zekat had fallen into disuse, we learn from the histories: and it is also a matter of history that Abu Ali Mahomed Ebu Abd al Wahab, the reformer, and propagator of the pure doctrines of Mahomedanism, tried to restore this legal obligation of zekat. That zekat, in the sense in which I have explained it, was an ordinary practice, is well known, and when I state—without fear of contradiction and within the knowledge of one of your lordships—that this practice is so well established in Western India, that in a case which came before Mr. Justice Arnould it was held that the collection of zekat, although enjoined by the Mahomedan religion, yet gave no cause of action that a Court could enforce; that is, recognizing the existence of such a custom, and declaring that the duty to pay zekat was a religious obligation, but one of which the courts of law could not take cognizance. That case was the Queen v. Aga Khan. Such was the opinion of the High [illegible] Executive of Bengal had agreed to treat the mere receipt and distribution of zekat as a sign of disloyalty and therefore to be suppressed. [illegible] Mahomedans, and not necessarily involving [illegible] practice, it has with the [illegible] case [illegible] dinary acceptation, and I submit they have failed to do so. I shall now consider what is the teaching in respect to jehad. It is true that the necessity and lawfulness of jehad is taught in the Koran. There is no religion, Christianity not excepted, that has not its jehad. It is recorded in history how Christians strove to assert their religious freedom, and resisted even unto death; and I trust that if ever our religious liberty should be invaded, we would be ready to meet death in upholding the practices which we believed it to be our duty to perform, even as our forefathers did, whether at the stake or in the battle-field. That is what Abu the Wahab taught, as I shall show. There has existed a fallacy from very early days that the religion of Mahomed is aggressive in its doctrines. The religion of Islam is not aggressive, and this fallacy, instead of being exposed, has been supported by subsequent writers, and even the philosophical Gibbon has given his authority to it. I refer to that well-known passage in his celebrated chapter—a passage which has passed into a proverb—about striking with the sword. The precept is usually read in this way, "Kill them wherever ye find them," but the whole passage, as I find it in Sale's Koran, chapter 2, page 53, reads thus:—

"And fight for the religion of God against those who fight against you, but transgress not by attacking them first, for God loveth not the transgressors; and kill them wherever ye find them, and turn them out of that whereof they have dispossessed you, for temptation to idolatry is more grievous than slaughter; yet fight not against them in the holy temple until they attack you therein; but if they attack you, slay them there. This shall be the reward of infidels. But if they desist, God is gracious and merciful. Fight therefore against them until there be no temptation to idolatry, and the religion be God's; but if they desist, then let there be no hostility except against the ungodly."

Then, again, in chapter 22, pages 277 278, is the following passage:—

"Permission is granted unto those who take arms against unbelievers, for that they have been unjustly persecuted by them (and God is certainly able to assist them): who have been turned out of their habitations injuriously, and for no other reason than because they say Our Lord is God. And if God did not repel the violence of some men by others, verily monasteries, and churches, and synagogues, and the temples of the Moslems, wherein the name of God is frequently commemorated, would be utterly demolished, and God will certainly assist him who shall be on his side; for God is strong and mighty, and he will assist those who, if we establish them in the earth, will observe prayer, and give alms and command that which is just, and forbid that which is unjust. And unto God shall be the end of all things."

It is not true that Mahomedanism denies to others the free exercise of their religion, or that it forces on others an unwilling acceptance of its beliefs and doctrines; but on the contrary, liberty of conscience is clearly enjoined, as in the following passage in Sale's Koran, chapter 2, page 31: "Let there be no violence in religion;" and in a note of the translator appended to this passage: "This passage was particularly directed to some of Mahomed's first proselytes, who, having sons that had been brought up in idolatry or Judaism, would oblige them to embrace Mahomedanism by force;" and at page 174 of the same work, to use compulsion to make men accept their tenets who will not believe them willingly, is clearly prohibited. The passage is: "But if thy Lord had pleased, verily all who are in the earth would have believed in general. Wilt thou therefore forcibly compel men to be believers. No soul can believe but by the permission of God: and he shall pour out his indignation on those who will not understand." Such are some of the doctrines and teachings of Islam regarding jehad. It is one of the chief doctrines of the Wahabees neither to take away from nor add aught to what the Koran teaches. If, then, Amir Khan is a Wahabee, as the prosecution allege, these are some of his tenets. That there is no special reason why a Mahomedan, because of the difference of religion, should bear hatred to the Christians, may be inferred from the following passage in Sale's Koran, chapter 5, page 92: "Thou shalt surely find the most violent of all men in enmity against the true believers to be the Jews and the idolators: and thou shalt surely find those among them to be the most inclinable to entertain friendship for the true believers, who say we are Christians." And it is noticeable that at page 115 of the same work the translator in a note, on the authority of Al Bridawi, says that Mahomed is reported to have declared that the Jews were divided into 71 sects, the Christians into 72, and that his own followers would be divided into 73 sects, and that all of them would be damned, except only one of each. So much for Mahomedanism being an exclusive religion.

What is jehad? It is difficult to say with certainty what it is, and it is not the police who can, with their rapid theories, define the meaning of the expression. The literal meaning of jehad is endeavour. It may be an endeavour to effect a supremacy by a military force, if the interpretation wished to be put on it by some is accepted. Suppose the term jehad is applicable to a military enterprise, and to the carrying on the work of the religion of Islam by warfare, it is equally applicable to the endeavour to extend their faith in the time of profoundest peace by means of the most peaceful methods. At this point of my argument I have to complain of the great hardship suffered by the appellant from the perverted views put forward in the shape of articles and criticisms on the subject of the duty of the Mahomedans to wage war against the ruling powers, published in the papers and the periodicals, at a place not six weeks' sail from this. We have to cope with the prejudice already stirred up, and which is now being stirred up by dull factions at home, who do not hesitate to pour forth their foul calumnies, being safe from your lordships' vengeance. There is not a mail arrives, but brings some diatribe against my client. It is my duty to reply to these, being, as I have reason to believe, from official sources. It is asserted that the preaching or the waging of jehad must be either strife or Islam, and that jehad in either case is making war against the ruling powers. It is not so. There is a third class or condition of things under which the preaching of jehad means no such thing, and that is in a land of security. If the term jehad be taken in its litaral sense, it is "endeavour," but why should it be an endeavour to accomplish its object by arms, rather than in any other way? If taken in a figurative sense, it is as applicable to any other mode of extending the religion of Mahomedas by conquest and war. The term Dar-ul-Harb is applied to a country where the religion of Islam is kept under subjection by the violence and tyrannical rule of the governing powers, and where, therefore, it is lawful and meritorious for the Mahomedans, according to the teachings of their religion, to afford aid to their co-religionists by supplying them with men and arms; as, for instance, the movement in Sikkim prior to the subjugation of that country by the British. But at no time since this country has been under the British rule could Ireland in that sense be lawful. The term applicable to the Mahomedans in this country is Dar-ul-Moman: they dwell in a land of security, and, being permitted to enjoy and exercise freedom in their religion, are not enjoined by that religion to disturb the peace and oppose the lawful rulers. This is the doctrine of every sect of Mahomedans, from Puritans, called Wahabees, to the Shias.

The learned counsel then read certain passages from a work entitled "The Practical Philosophy of Mahomedanism," pages 322 and 386. This shows that the philosophy and religion of Islam on this point are the same, and that tolerance is enjoined almost to affection, so long as free exercise of that religion is permitted, and nothing is done to offend. Charity and affection is enjoined towards all the world. There is within the period covered by the evidence, though not by the charges, an instance where a good case existed for a military jehad; and that was when the followers of Mahomed were persecuted by the Sikhs prior to the year 1847. One of these respectable witnesses, on whom Mr. Prinsep relies to prove that the jehad was against the British Government, is Abdoollah Kawaidee, who begins by giving this kind of evidence. He says at page 9: "I used to know Vilayat Ali of Sadikpore. He is dead. I was his disciple when I was about 25 years old. I was his disciple at his house at Sadikpore." This witness is sixty years old now, and is therefore speaking of events 35 years old. He then goes on to say that he knew Inayat Ali, and recollected his preaching jehad at Sadikpore about that time, and remembers having seen Mobarruck Ali, Hashmadad Khan, and Amir Khan, at those preachings. These are his words after pointing out the persons named: "I have seen them present, when these preachings were going on, some thirty-four or thirty-five years ago, on no particular days." Then, after stating the forces collected at Khagan, he says: "We warred with Sikhs. We made a jehad with the Sikhs at Balakote and elsewhere. Afterwards we fought with the British Government at Doob, in the Khagan pass, on the top of the hill. The British conquered, and Vilayat Ali and Inayat Ali were both taken prisoners by General Abbott. I was also taken prisoner with the entire army." And in cross-examination the same witness says, to my learned friend Mr. Ingram, at p. 13: "The jehad for which I set out for Sundeepnarainpoor was against the Sikhs. The jehad was preached generally against Kafirs. Sikhs were not mentioned in the preachings; but when I left for Sundeepnarainpoor, Abdool Rahman told me to go and fight against the Sikhs. I understood that it was against the Sikhs that I was going." So that this witness, who is called by the prosecution to prove that the jehad was against the English Government, distinctly says that he did not so understand it, but that it was against the Sikhs, who were not British subjects at that time. When the British took possession of the Punjab, it is true that these same forces, that had been collected for the aid of their co-religionists in the Punjab, were dispersed by the British troops, and their leaders taken prisoners; these prisoners were afterwards sent to their homes, and treated as prisoners of war, whilst the rest of the jehadees betook themselves to Sittana, and settled there. From this it is evident that there was no war against the English Government. Upon this evidence, and it is a matter of complaint against Mr. Prinsep, there is not a single syllable in the judgment. Amir Khan was entitled to the most favourable construction of what jehad is, and against whom it was to be carried, although I deny, and there is no reliable evidence to the contrary, that he ever attended at the preaching of jehad, or was engaged to carry it on. Supposing he had supplied those who went to the assistance of their brethren in the Punjab prior to the subjugation of that country by the British, he did no more than what our people did for the Greeks against the Turks, or what the Irish would have done, but for the Enlistment Acts, for their Roman Catholic brethren in France during the late war. An account of this jehad is to be found in Cunningham's "History of the Sikhs." That was the beginning of it, and passing to the year 1868, we find its close in the Sittana Campaign. In the Supplement of the *India Gazette*, page 1,217, para. 22, we have the following:—

"The fact of the campaign having come to a close, without our having been able either to punish and drive out the Hindoostance fanatics, or to induce them to surrender and return to their homes in Hindoostan, cannot but be regretted. The causes, however, which have rendered this impossible are fully explained in the Appendix marked C, and it is needless to add anything here, beyond remarking that their spirit appears to have been quite broken by the bearing towards them of their own co-religionists, that there is little or no prospect of their ever being again able to live with comfort or security amongst the frontier tribes, and that His Honor anticipates that the results of the late campaign will exercise a material influence towards inducing them to surrender themselves to us."

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Apendix C gives the history of the "colony of Hindoostanees of the Wahabee persuasion" settled among the independent Pathan tribes on our north-west frontier: "After their expulsion from Mulkah, the greater number of the fanatics, led by Moulvi Abdoollah, retired into the Chuggarzai county. . . . . . . After a time the fanatics obtained from the Chuggarzais grants of the villages of Sangora and Suttora, where they made permanent settlement, and remained undisturbed up to the commencement of the present year. Their position was by no means comfortable. The people amongst whom they dwelt made them pay dearly for the protection afforded them and for the supplies they received; it was only by the greatest efforts that their agents in Hindoostan were enabled to forward to them sufficient money for their support." This is a true description of the great public danger detected by the police. These fierce frontier tribes not only do not make common cause with the Hindoostanee fanatics, but threaten their very existence as a body.

This witness, Abdoollah Kawaidee, has spoken to having seen Amir Khan at the preaching of jehad, and in referring to this evidence, Mr. Prinsep in his judgment, at page 161, says: "Amir Khan used to be a constant attendant at the Nunwiha mosque, where preachings on the benefits of either joining or making jehad, or of subscribing to its support, appear to have been regularly delivered on Fridays; and though it is not proved that Amir Khan was present on any particular occasion, it is deserving of notice, as (coupled with other facts) tending to show his knowledge of the existence and object of the conspiracy by his constant attendance at a place of worship in which the aim of all the preaching was jehad." And on this Mr. Prinsep sets up a most inconceivable theory, that a man is not to be judged by his own words and actions, but by the opinions expressed by the preacher to whom he may have have listened. Every one knows that the musjid is open to any one of the Mahomedan faith, whether a moulvie or not, who, if moved to address the audience, may do so. Are then all persons who may be present at the preaching of sedition in a place that is open to them, and where they are in the habit of performing their religious services, to be accused of treason? Mr. Prinsep wishes to convert his court into a court of inquisition, and to try prisoners, not by the opinions they may express, much less by their acts, but by the opinions of the preachers he may have listened to. It is not a man's opinions that are to be taken as the evidence of his disloyalty, but his acts.

(*To be continued.*)

REGARDING ECLIPSES.

WHEN the crimson prominences were first observed in 1733, they were referred to an atmosphere in the moon, and later still to mere optical illusion. It was in the great Indian eclipse of 1868 that their actual solar origin was proved. These wonderful phenomena were then photographed by Lieutenant-Colonel Tenant, whilst they were attacked *spectroscopically* by Captain Herschel. The power and capacity of this instrument will justify a brief description. It is based essentially on the properties of Newton's glass prism. It is well known that a beam of light falling on a solid triangular piece of glass in a dark room will emit that beam, not as it received it, *but spread out*, so to speak, into seven colours. But a careful scrutiny of this coloured *spectrum* by means of a small telescope showed that this brilliant band of colour was not continuous but *broken* by the presence of an enormous number of perpendicular black lines. This phenomenon at the time baffled and defied explanation. Meantime other observations were being made. It had been noticed by chemists that the metals and their salts gave off striking and distinctive colours in intense heat. Bunsen, the great chemist, determined to examine these by means of the prism. For this purpose he arranged an instrument, consisting of two tubes placed at an angle to each other which might be increased or diminished. Between these the prism was placed. The light of the burning metal was caused to pass down one tube and then fall upon the prism, where it was opened out like a fan. The other tube was a telescope simply to examine the results. They were striking. Instead of the brilliant band of colour crossed with black lines given by sun-light, there was a *dark* band with one or more brilliant lines of light green, blue, yellow, &c., in apparently the same places as the black lines of the spectrum of sun-light; and by an additional arrangement in the instrument, which enabled him to put two spectra one above the other in the field of view, he was able to demonstrate that the bright-coloured bands in the spectra of the metals occupied *precisely* the same places as the black bands on the spectrum of sun-light! This pointed directly to some occult connexion between them; and speedily this was discovered. It was found that if the light of a burning metal was caused to pass through an incandescent vapour of the same, that the light of the metal would be *absorbed* by the vapour, and that it would yield a *black line*. Here then was the explanation; that the sun's light was derived from the intense combustion of metals; that outside the metals there was an envelope of vapour; and that the light of the incandescent metal passing through its own vapour was absorbed: therefore the black bands. Consequently, whatever metals on this globe gave prismatic lines of light corresponding *in position* to black lines in the solar spectrum, there was indisputable evidence of their existence in a fused condition in the sun. Thus by one discovery the whole chemistry of the heavens was placed within the reach of man; and sun and stars have since that time been analyzed with a delicacy and precision which the chemistry of terrestrial things had never reached until this splendid agency was discovered. More recently this analysis has been applied to gases and vapours, and with equally characteristic result: whilst it will be manifest that the light from a reflecting body, as a planet, will give the same spectrum as the object whose light it reflects.

Now it was this instrument which Captain Herschel for the first time applied to the crimson prominences of the eclipsed sun. The result of his examination (confirmed by subsequent research) was that these vast prominences were due to *glowing hydrogen*. Means were soon devised—simultaneously although independently by Mr. Lockyer and M. Janssen for studying these phenomena *without* eclipse; and the result has been a thorough knowledge of their nature. The enormous masses of this glowing gas which steam out from the body of the sun almost defies conception; 130,000 miles from the solar disc is but a minimum average of their distance; while their volume would be three or four times as great as that of Mercury, Venus, the earth, the moon, and Mars combined! But the difficulties relating to the corona have not yet been solved; and it is their final solution that is anticipated now. Three principal theories are mooted to account for this exquisite halo and its wonderful streamers. The first assumes it to be atmospheric, and to originate wholly on the earth. That it is not *wholly* so, is now absolutely certain: but Mr. Lockyer still maintains its *exaggeration* by the terrestrial air. The second theory supposes it to be *lunar*. But this may now be held as finally negatived. The moon has been proved by the delicate researches of Dr. Huggins to be totally devoid of atmosphere; and therefore the phenomena cannot be lunar. The third supposition is that it is entirely solar. If so, its proportions must be gigantic beyond all comparison. The corona has been seen as far as eight degrees beyond the moon's black disc, which would give it a volume of over thirty thousand times that of the sun, the sun itself being one million four hundred thousand times that of the earth.

The results derived from the eclipse of December last were valuable, but not final. They tended strongly to prove the solar origin of the halo, and to indicate the presence in it possibly of a new and highly attenuated gas, pointed out by the presence of an unknown *green* line of light in its spectrum. It was, however, shown by photographs and seen by observers that the *shape* of the corona was dependent on the presence of the red prominences. Where *they* were copious and vast, there the corona extended furthest; while in their absence its least extension was manifest, suggesting clearly a relation between them. Now it is remarkable that in the latest reports from America a phenomenon is recorded, observed by Professor Young, that points strongly in this direction. He was investigating an enormous solar protuberance, 100,000 miles long by 54,000 miles high; his attention was called away for a few moments, when on his return he saw to his utmost surprise that "the whole thing had been literally blown to shreds" by some enormous uprush from beneath. It had already reached 100,000 miles of distance, and "with a motion almost perceptible" it mounted in ten minutes to more than 200,000 miles from the solar surface. He argues a solar explosion as the cause, and says—"It seems far from impossible that the mysterious coronal streamers, if they turn out to be truly solar as now seems likely, may find their origin and explanation in such events." To these points the present observing corps despatched to India direct their investigations. There will be—(1) naked-eye observations and accurate drawings; (2) photographs, causing the phenomena to record themselves; (3) telescopic observations to detect minute changes; (4) observations with the polariscope, the object of which is to discover whether the corona is strongly "polarized" or not. If it be, this is held to be a strong argument in favour of its solar origin; and (5) spectroscopic observations from which the most reliable results are anticipated. We earnestly hope the observers will be favoured with a clear sky and all good fortune.

The grounds of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, are being very rapidly utilized for the erection of temporary observatories for observing the transit of Venus in 1874. This transit and that of 1882 will, there is little doubt, finally settle the absolute distance of the sun from the earth; and therefore preparations on an extensive scale are being made by the principal Governments of the world for accurate and exhaustive observations at the parts of the world where they can be best effected. A grant of £10,000 has been voted by the English Government for this purpose.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

THE PROPOSED NATIONALISATION OF LAND.

(*Asiatic*, Nov. 24.)

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK is, perhaps, more widely known in his literary, than in his parliamentary, or even his banking capacity; but it is not surprising, perhaps, that under the present high-pressure system of politics, he find even literary popularity too slow a medium for addressing the nation on vital topics. At the annual meeting of the Maidstone Agricultural Association lately, he delivered a speech on the coming Land Question which, for solidity, breadth, and perspicuity, stands, for the present at least, far in advance of anything that has been lately said or written on this all-engrossing topic. After disposing of the popular fallacy that there were but 30,000 freeholders in this country, and showing that the number was really 359,000, he referred to the beneficent operations of building and land societies recorded already to the number of about a quarter of a million, with assets exceeding four millions sterling. Passing thence to the proposed nationalization of land, the pet scheme of the Internationale, Sir John Lubbock concisely declared that this might be effected by one of two methods—robbery or purchase. As to the latter, land and houses paid about 3 per cent. Government would certainly make less than private owners. Thence the speaker proceeded to show that, as a result of nationalizing the land, the nation would have to pay £202,000,000 a year interest, receiving only £145,000,000 in rent. In effect the operation would simply be borrowing at a high to lend at a low rate of interest. Finally Sir John Lubbock observed that the moral effect would be to have the whole country owned by one great absentee landlord.

DR. NORMAN MACLEOD ON HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

AFTER the ceremony on the afternoon of the 17th Nov. of cutting the first sod of the ground on which the Barony Lunatic Asylum, at Lenzie, near Glasgow, is to be built, the health of the Queen was proposed and enthusiastically responded to.

In proposing the "Other Members of the Royal Family," the Chairman (Mr. Menzies) requested the Rev. Norman Macleod, Queen's chaplain, to reply to the toast, and to give them some information about the state of her Majesty's health.

The Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, in responding, said:—I had no intention whatever of making any remarks about her Majesty. I think this is the first time I have done it in public, but as the chairman has called upon me so pointedly to confirm his statement, I beg leave [illegible] to say that I am very glad [illegible] here in drinking to the health of the Royal Family; but I trust Providence has given me such an amount of common sense as not to presume to return thanks for them. But as you have alluded to the Queen's health in connection with some information I have given you, I beg to say this, and to say it very emphatically that what is meant by her Majesty's having been morally or mentally incapacitated for any work, I leave it to Mr. Disraeli to explain, for I cannot comprehend it. I have had the honour, in the providence of God, of ministering to her Majesty in public and private for the last thirteen or fourteen years. I have seen her in every variety of circumstance, from the highest prosperity and happiness which any married woman, not to speak of a Queen, could enjoy, and also in the depth of her distress. I declare most solemnly I have never in the greatest privacy, and in the most intimate communion that a subject or a clergyman can have, heard one word offered or one sentiment expressed which did not do the highest honour to her Majesty both as a Queen and as a woman. I have never seen—no, not the remotest trace, of any moral or mental weakness, but I have seen in every instance down to the last moment remarkable evidence of moral and mental strength and capacity. I am very glad to say that from the severe attack of neuralgia and rheumatic gout (which has so affected her hands that for a time she was utterly unable even to sign her name) she has entirely recovered. I have never seen her in better spirits and stronger in mind than she is at present. At the same time, I am far from saying that she has recovered her strength so as to be able to do more than she is doing. Indeed, I am certain that the Queen has done all that her nervous energy permits her to do; for I make bold to say that none of us have the slightest conception of the unceasing demand that is made upon a person in her high position of attending to innumerable details, of carrying burdens on her mind without the slightest possibility of one moment's rest. Our own wives find how trying upon the nervous energy are the constant cares of a large family; but when we think what she has to do as a mother, with her children occupying such important positions in society; what she has to do in being compelled often to think about the affairs of the nation, to whose interest she is profoundly devoted; when we think of the constant weight that must ever lie upon her mind, the wonder is that she is able to perform her duties as she has done. Any one who knows the Queen knows that she would do all that is possible for her to do, and no one who knows her is amazed at her extraordinary considerateness for every one, how she occupies her thoughts upon every subject, and how she attends to each minute detail of her duty I will take it upon me to say that the case of the poorest subject in her kingdom if made known to her would receive her immediate attention. (Cheers.) Let me also say that it is a cruel and cowardly injustice, the manner in which her Majesty is often criticised, when neither as a Queen nor as a woman can she make any reply, but must endure in silence. But while these criticisms are made by the few, I feel certain that the large majority of this nation so revere the monarch who occupies the Throne that dates for a thousand years, and so admire her unblemished personal character, and the manner in which, during her reign, she has discharged her public and private duties, that could they utter it, one voice would unite with ours when we say, "God save the Queen, may she long be preserved to the nation." (Cheers.)

A DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Court for Divorce yesterday (the 23rd ult.), the case of Kingscote v. Kingscote and Buller was heard. The Hon. E. Thesiger was counsel for the petitioner, George Bloomfield Kingscote, who is a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and a member of the Gloucestershire family of Kingscote. He was married in 1869 to Louisa Katharine, a daughter of the late Major-General Ridley. The co-respondent, Charles Francis Butler, and the petitioner, were intimate friends before the marriage, and the friendship was kept up afterwards. The petitioner obtained the appointment of aide-de-camp to Sir David Wood, and was obliged to go and live at Woolwich, where he took a furnished house. He had no suspicion of the unfaithfulness of his wife, until he discovered that she was in the habit of going to town, ostensibly to visit some of her lady friends, but, as was subsequently discovered, she went to the Bedford Hotel, Covent Garden, where the co-respondent dined more than once, and slept with her on one specific occasion. By the allegations in the petition adultery was also committed at other places. Mr. Thomas Fitzhardinge Kingscote identified photographs, which were produced, of the respondent and co-respondent, and subsequent witnesses proved their going to the Bedford Hotel and staying there, after a letter written by the co-respondent engaging private rooms. The evidence of the petitioner, which had been taken on commission as he was going to India, was read, and a letter which was found in her dressing-case by the respondent was also produced. It was in the handwriting of the co-respondent, and began, "My own dearest love," and concluded with the words, "ever your own fond loving husband, Charlie." Dr. Spinks (with him Dr. R. A. Pritchard) did not offer any opposition on the part of the respondent, and no counsel appeared for the co-respondent, and the Judge-Ordinary granted a decree *nisi*, with costs.—*Globe*, Nov. 24.

M. TAINE'S "NOTES ON ENGLAND."

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "DAILY NEWS" FROM THE PARIS "TEMPS.")

XVII.—ENGLISH POETRY AND RELIGION.

To a mind thus attuned the true medium of expression is poetry. In proportion as the English are inferior in the other arts, is their superiority in this one. My belief is that no poetry equals theirs, and makes a stronger and sharper impression on the mind; that there is none of which the words are more charged with meaning, or which more faithfully reproduces the struggles and aims of the inner man, of which the grasp is more effective and firm, and which moves the individual and deep-seated fibres so as to draw forth from them such splendid and far-reaching harmonies. On this head it would occupy too much space were I to pass their literature in review; I content myself with citing only one recent poem, "Aurora Leigh," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, an extraordinary work, which is also a masterpiece; I repeat, that space fails me in order that I may state, after having perused it twenty times, how beautiful I consider it to be. It contains the confession of a generous, heroic, and impassioned spirit, one superabounding in genius, of which the culture has been complete; a philosopher and a poet dwelling amid the loftiest ideas, and surpassing the elevation of her ideas by the nobility of her instincts, wholly modern by her education, by her highmindedness, by her daring, by the perpetual vibration of her strained sensibility, wound up to such a pitch that the slightest touch awakens in her a vast orchestra and the most wonderful symphony of concords. It is all soul, and the inward monologue, the sublime song of a young girl's and artist's great heart, attracted and irritated by an enthusiasm and a pride as strong as her own; the sustained contrast of the masculine and feminine utterance which, amid the outbursts and the variations on the same theme, continually become separated and opposed in greater measure, till at last, suddenly combining, they unite in a prolonged, mournful, and exquisite duo, of which the strain is so lofty and so penetrating as to be wholly unsurpassable. Formerly, an epic poem turned upon the foundation and destruction of cities, and the strife of gods; this one turns on the struggles of ideas and passions, on the transformations of characters; its author having drawn her materials not from the outer but from the inner life; and, large though the epic framework is, the inner life is still ample enough to fill it. The vicissitudes of a soul so redundant and full of life are as important as the encounters of armies. In default of legends and divine apparitions, it has forecasts of the infinite, dreams and aspirations which comprise the world, wild or luminous conception of beauty and of truth, its hell and its heaven, dazzling visions, ideal vistas which, unlike those of Homer, do not open upon a tradition, nor, like those of Dante, upon a dogma, but upon the highest peaks of modern ideas, in order to reunite at a still loftier eminence around a sanctuary and a God. There is nothing official in this God; he is the God of the soul, of a fervid and fruitful soul in which poetry becomes piety, which develops its noble instincts all around, and diffuses over infinite nature its sentiment of holy beauty. The whole is set forth in a style almost unique, which is less a style than the most daring, most sincere, and most faithful method of a notation, created at every moment and in every variety for the purpose, so that one never thinks about the words, beholding directly, and, as it were, face to face, the living thought leap forth with its quiverings, its surprises, its soarings suddenly checked, its unheard-of flights from sarcasm and familiarity up to ecstasy; a strange language, but true down to the minutest details, the only one fitted for translating the heights and depths of the inner life, the approach, the arrival, and the turmoil of inspiration, the sudden concentration of a crowd of ideas, the unexpected outburst of imagery, and the endless illuminations which, like the aurora borealis, successively shine forth in a lyrical imagination.

Never flinch,
But still, unscrupulously epic, catch
Upon the burning lava of a song,
The full-veined, heaving, double-breasted Age;
That when the next shall come, the men of that
May touch the impress with reverent hand, and say,
"Behold—behold the paps we all have sucked!
This bosom seems to beat still, or at least
It sets ours beating; this is living art,
Which thus presents and thus records true life."

A style like that is the natural complement of such thoughts.

Let us think
Of forms less, and the external. Trust the spirit,
As sovran nature does, to make the form;
For otherwise we only imprison spirit
And not embody. Inward evermore
To outward—so in life, and so in art,
Which still is life.

Poetry, thus understood, has but one personage, the inner man, and but one style, the cry of a triumphant or broken heart.

The more I reflect upon this conformation of the English mind, on their habit of introspection, on this pre-eminence of the moral being, this necessity for regarding nature through the eyes of the moral being from first to last, the more clearly do I arrive at an understanding of the strong and innumerable roots of that serious poem, which is here called religion. In order to comprehend with exactness its value and authority, it is essential to distinguish two things—on the one hand the wording of the editor, on the other the sentiment of the reader.

This wording varies according to the views of the different sects—Quakers, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Unitarians, Anglicans, but that of the last is the most commonly accepted. And with reason, for the Church of England has on her side antiquity, her alliance with the State, her privileges, her endowments, her Bishops seated in the House of Lords, her preponderance in the Universities, her mean position between two extremes, between the faith, the dogma, and the spirit of the Puritans, and the faith, the dogma, and the spirit of the Roman Catholics. In the first place she is an old and legal compromise, and this suits the majority, which everywhere loves compromises, willingly follows tradition, and is obedient to the law. Moreover, she is rich, she is a power in the State, she has ties among the aristocracy, she has good connections, she is one of the organs of the Constitution, and in virtue of all these titles, she finds favour among statesmen, among Conservatives, among men of the world, among all those who wish to be considered respectable. To crown all her Prayer Book is very beautiful, her services are noble and impressive, her conduct is semi-tolerant, she permits some play to the free judgment of the individual, Thus accredited she proposes and imposes her version, and it may be said that this version is generally admitted. There are three distinct parties in this State Church: one, which is the more aristocratic, leans more upon authority, has the greater fondness for ritual, is called the High Church; the other, which is more popular, more ardent, more eager to make conversions and renovate the heart, is called the Low Church party. Both of them, being rather narrow and inflexible, leave scope for the operations of a Liberal party, the Broad Church, which includes the minds which are the most eminent and conciliatory, and the best qualified for reconciling science and faith. Thanks to the latter party, the gulf which separates lay thought from ecclesiastical tradition has ceased to be impassable.

Among several other polemic and dogmatic treatises, I have just read Alford's "Greek Testament," one of the most authorized commentaries on the Scriptures. He does not go so far as the German critics; his historical judgment is burdened by foregone conclusions, yet his concessions are sufficiently large to satisfy common sense. According to him the Evangelists are not in perfect accord; sometimes even, more especially as regards chronology, they contradict each other. "This is because they were not mere speaking-trumpets, channels of the Holy Ghost, but simple, holy men inspired by it." They had common materials from which to write, to wit, tradition and some imperfect texts, but these materials were "subject to all the varieties of diction, arrangement, omission, an addition which a narrative admits of when it is the offspring of several individual minds and several different places." Each narrator, according to the nature, the defects, and the compass of his information, his memory, his imagination, and his sentiment, left his mark upon it. The whole is true, but it is true as a whole only. Now, between the divine kernel and the human covering, the dividing point is not clear; each person may cut off more or less, and even in the Church itself many persons cut off a large portion. According to Dean Stanley, being a Christian does not consist in believing in particular events in the life of Jesus, in particular dogmas revealed by Jesus, but in Jesus himself, in the moral and religious spirit with which the Gospels are inspired. He explains the gift of tongues in the same way as M. Renan. He admits, like the German theologians, that the Gospels, such as we have them, were composed long after the Epistles of Saint Paul. His comments on these Epistles are in the style of modern criticism, being marked by the details, the judgment, the independent and piercing forecasts which now-a-days distinguish a commentary on Dante or Pascal. He depicts Corinth, with its sea and its temples, after Pausanias, after the reports of travellers, after the experience of his own travels. He exhibits Saint Paul dictating to Sosthenes, a disciple who sits beside him and who stops every now and then to remind him of an omission. "We can imagine that the letter to which Saint Paul replied was unrolled before him in such a manner that he could see at a glance the difficulties suggested raise objections in turn, sometimes citing them in the very words employed, and sometimes in his own language." He effectively describes and explains Saint Paul's style, a style as powerful and wonderful as the matter itself; a style jerky and forced, owing to the interior emotion, wholly composed of outbursts or of rough fragments of burning thoughts leaping and clashing like pieces of lava amid flame and smoke; he likens it in some respects to that of Thucydides, better still to that of Cromwell. He shows the Hebraic temperament and the Oriental imagination of the Apostle, apropos of which he recalls the state of mind characteristic of the Prophets and the Psalmists, and he goes the length of pointing out the relics of a similar form of mental exaltation among the Mahometan dervishes. In short according to him, in order to understand the era of the Evangelists, it is necessary above all to form a conception of enthusiasts and of the scenes of enthusiasm such as formerly occurred among the Puritans, and may now be found in the "shoutings" of America. Mr. Jowett carries criticism farther still. When reading the New Testament he puts the common version on one side, and takes that of Lachman, the first being to the second what the Sophocles and Thucydides of the Revival are to those of Dindorf and of Becker, or what the "Pensées" of Pascal, published by the Port-Royal, are to the same "Pensées" edited by M. Feugère. The faith of the early Christians did not exactly resemble ours. "They believed that the end of the world and the second coming of Christ were at hand;" transported with their conversion they lived in a species of "ecstacy;" their faith was simple and child-like, "it was the belief of men who did not try to penetrate the designs of Providence, and who had never dreamed about the perspectives of the future; it was the sentiment of men who thought about the coming of Christ as we think about the return of a lost friend, many of them having seen him upon earth, and being unable to believe that he had been taken away for ever." Regarding the outside only, and from the world's point of view, they left the impression which would now be made by a sect of Dissenters, poor dreamers whom the men of the world would consider fanatical, narrow-minded, eccentric, and even dangerous. Their language bears marks of their mental disposition. The words justice, faith, charity, are much more vague as used by Saint Paul than by us; they correspond to a more excited frame of mind, to a less definite play of ideas. When he says that Adam's sin is imputed to us, he is moved by an outburst of passion, he writes in the style of the Hebrews; this merely means "that we are all as one man by the community of our evil nature," and by this community, and not otherwise, are we all united in Adam's transgression. The excitement and the imagination of the Apostle and the Oriental are manifested by his frequent use of "very nearly," and his figures of speech are not formulas. When he speaks of redemption and sin offering, he alludes to a Jewish custom. Between this stormy and inspired spirit, which comes out of the Synagogue, speaks in ejaculations, thinks in blocks, and the lucid, exact, discursive modern intellect, which separates and follows, one by one, the mass of precise ideas, the difference is enormous. It would be absurd, and horrible in addition, to elevate local metaphors into philosophical doctrines. The reader sees for himself the consequence of principles like these—to wit, the advent of philology, of criticism, of psychology, the renovation of theology, the transfiguration of dogma. The effect of this is visible already. Distinguished men, historians, clergymen, have resigned their positions in the University and in the Church because their consciences no longer assented to the Thirty-nine Articles. Bishop Colenso, of Natal, when questioned by converts about the Old Testament, and asked to pledge his word of honour that it was all true, fell into deep reflection, began to study the subject, read the German explanations, and ended by publishing a book which relegated the Biblical stories to the rank of myths. One of my friends, who is very well informed, estimates that out of twenty-four bishops there are four who favour the liberal criticisms emanating from Oxford; moreover, these find support among a large number of influential and respected laymen, who approve of them. The modern spirit filters through other fissures—by geology and natural history—for which the English have great aptitude, by the experimental psychology which they have always cultivated. In truth, an Englishman chiefly loves demonstrated facts, either external or internal—the incontestable and existing facts of which everyone can at any moment gain experience either within him or without. This disposition may give birth to theories and even to a system of philosophy, to theories like those of Lyell, of Huxley, of Darwin, and of Tyndall, to a philosophy like that of J. S. Mill and Herbert Spencer; and, where such a taste predominates, it leads the mind towards one of the forms of positivism, and indeed, under diverse forms, especially among men of science, positivism is no rarity here.

Among contemporary nations, among the French, for instance, these things, in different proportions, are very much alike. There, too, we find a symbol, a text accepted by the majority, comprehensive or narrow interpretations admitted by several small groups, a scientific scepticism to suit some free-thinkers and several men of science who devote themselves to a special pursuit. In all these things the points of resemblance are striking, but they are merely superficial. The inner emotion remains to be considered, the attitude of the reader in presence of the accepted symbol; it is in this particular that the two nations differ irreconcileably. An Englishman is naturally influenced by the sentiment of the far-beyond. For him, beyond human experience prolonged as far as it is possible to imagine, there is an abyss, a vast we know not what, whether blankness or brilliancy; and in this matter the most determined votaries of pure experience are at one with the believers. Beyond attainable things Herbert Spencer expressly places something unattainable, the "unknowable," the infinite basis, whereof we can touch but a portion and the surface. If J. S. Mill dare not affirm this infinity which oversteps all limits, he at least admits it as a possibility. An expanse of darkness, empty or peopled, enveloping the narrow circle wherein flickers our little lamp, such is the common impression made upon the sceptics as well as upon the faithful by the spectacle of things. Such an impression puts the mind in a solemn attitude; it does not proceed without a tincture of terror; the human being is in presence of an incommensurate and overwhelming spectacle; he is inclined to wonder and awe. As he is reflecting, prone to moralise, he has no difficulty in recognising the far-beyond in the moral, as in the material world. He speedily feels that his power is limited, his vaticination short, his undertakings uncertain, that he resembles a leaf carried away in a vast and angry current. During days of sorrow, at the funerals of his relations, in sickness or in peril, when his dependence and ignorance stand before him in sharp and dread outlines, this emotion becomes poignant. He turns his eyes towards the great universal movement, towards the obscure and imposing government of the whole. By dint of meditating, he tries to image it to himself, and, in default of another image, he pictures it as the government of some one, as the result of an intelligent and determinate guidance, as the work of a power and a mind to which nothing is wanting of those things in which he himself is deficient. Yet another step. If, amidst the imperfections he discovers in himself, the gravest in his eyes are his evil inclinations, if he is chiefly concerned with ideas about the just and the unjust, if his conscience is awake and active, the primitive emotion guided, rendered clear, and completed, terminates in the conception of a moral Deity. Thomas Arnold wrote to a person troubled with doubt, "Begin by regarding everything from the moral point of view, and you will end by believing in God." Upon the structure thus reared, at the summit of all these converging pillars, this belief comes of itself and takes its place there as the keystone of the arch. The mysterious, the infinite, the far-beyond, becomes the mysterious Providence, and the texts of Scripture and the Liturgy are simply mediums for expressing the inarticulate yearning of the heart.

Such is the soundless preparation, the inner ferment whereby the conception of God is formed and developed. The child receives it from without like a graft. But, in order that this graft should take hold, and should not remain a piece of dead matter in his mind, it is necessary that the mind should adapt itself, and cling to it and impart its sap to it. This [illegible] performed but after tedious, hidden, and [illegible] labour. It ordinarily takes years for the [illegible] to be made and the foreign cutting [illegible] transformed into an acquired branch. [illegible] can judge, this is done naturally and [illegible] in an English mind, according to the process [illegible] scribed, by the conception of the infinite [illegible] overwhelm us, by the concentration of [illegible] powers in one person, and by the installation of this personage on the throne of the moral world. In this manner religion ceases to be an official formula which men repeat, and becomes a living sentiment which men feel. In order to be convinced of this the reader has but to study the details of daily life in the correspondence, in the biographies, in the poems, in the [illegible], in all the spontaneous evidences [illegible]

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be suspected of hypocrisy. Some time ago the newspapers published a letter which a poor sergeant, slain at Petropaulowski, wrote to his wife Alice, on the eve of the engagement; nothing could be nobler, more touching, more profoundly earnest; it was the testament of a soul. Among three novels taken at random there are two in which at a momentous crisis we perceive the intervention if not of prayer at least of the solemn emotion of the human being who feels that above his own head and every head reigns infinite Justice. The doctrine may be discussed; in presence of the sentiment itself we can but bow the head; it is sublime.

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF FRANCE.

(FROM THE TIMES' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 16.

THE entire misapprehension which seems to exist in England in regard to the financial condition of France has induced me to make some inquiries on the subject from sources which may be entirely relied upon, and, as it is most essential, considering the important part which England will soon be called upon to play in the matter that all the information possible should be obtained in regard to it, I venture to go at some length into the question, although, in point of fact, it has been open to any one carefully watching the events of the day as they are recorded in the public prints to avoid the errors into which a large share, at all events, of the financial world in England seems to have fallen. The monetary crisis and the German payments are the two great facts round which all minor considerations revolve. They are perpetually acting and reacting upon each other, and it is by considering the symptoms they develope that we are best able to judge of the treatment they need. The monetary crisis shows itself in the double form of depreciation of bank notes and of disappearance of small change. The Bank of France suspended specie payments in August, 1870, but its notes remained at par until last February, when, though for a few days only, a premium, which never exceeded 9 per mille, was paid for gold. Since the summer the premium has reappeared; it gradually rose as high as 2½ per cent., and is now at about 2 per cent. In other words, bank notes are depreciated in the same proportion. The Government has announced that the disappearance of coin from circulation is not caused by exportation, but by hoarding and speculation, and I wrote to you to this effect a few days ago. While, however, this is true to a large extent, I find that it is susceptible of some reservation. That everybody who possesses a few louis keeps them locked up at home is evident enough; that brokers and bankers are sending agents into the Provinces to collect gold and silver to re-sell at a premium, is a fact within my personal knowledge, and the proof of it is that the want of change from which we are suffering in Paris is now spreading into the country, and seems likely to reach the same intensity everywhere; but in addition to these causes of scarcity of coin, there seems to be no doubt that a large quantity of bullion has been sent out of France since the summer of 1870, not only to pay Germany, but even more to place it in security elsewhere. Gold and silver thus put away, whether it be abroad in cash, on in foreign investments, or at home in biding places, are not likely to return to circulation in France until confidence is restored, while the sums exported to Germany are absolutely lost to the country. I have collected a good many opinions as to the probable amount of coin which has been exported in these various ways during the last 16 months, and I find that impressions on the subject range between 40 and 60 millions sterling; but as before the war France was laying by about 100 millions sterling per annum it cannot be argued that the disappearance of 60 millions in metal will cause an irreparable impoverishment to the country. Though it temporarily produces difficulties in commercial transactions, there remains quite enough coin in the land for all its current wants, if it were not shut up by the mistrust of its proprietors. As regards this element of the subject, I strongly think that the present crisis results far more from political anxiety than from any real absence of precious metals. Still it cannot be doubted that the premium on gold will continue to exist in varying proportions until the payments to Germany are completed, for nobody can exactly foresee what influence will be exerted on foreign exchanges, and, consequently, on the movements of coin, by the measures which it may be found necessary to adopt for the transfer from Paris to Berlin of so enormous a sum as 170 millions sterling, which is about the total that, according to present arrangements, everything included, France now owes to Germany. It is evident that the French Government ought to do its utmost to hasten its liberation from this impending liability, so as to put an end, as soon as possible, to all further perturbation from that source.

The want of silver change, from which everyone is suffering so much now, is about to be obviated by the issue of bank notes of one or two francs, but, as I have telegraphed to you more than once, no decision will be adopted in the matter until the Chamber meets. The reports which have reached England about disputes between the Government and the Bank are entirely unfounded. The examination of the question of small paper currency is progressing prudently and calmly, but M. Thiers naturally declines to take on himself the responsibility of altering the Bank charter, for as an issue of such notes will necessarily produce an immediate augmentation in the circulation of the Bank, the present limit of that circulation must be raised before a new issue can be effected.

The last law fixes the *maximum* note circulation of the Bank of France at 96 millions sterling, of which more than 91 millions were out when last Thursday's balance-sheet was published. To-day's balance-sheet will not be in my hands before this letter is posted, but I am told that the circulation has again risen during the week, and that its total has grown still closer to the *maximum*. The Bank is doing all it can both to restrict its issue by limiting its discounts and advances, and to bring back its notes by selling the disposable "Rentes" which it has in hand. These "Rentes," however, represent only a capital of about £2,800,000. The other four millions sterling of Rentes which stand in the name of the Bank are inalienable by law, and it is very difficult in the present condition of the Bourse to effect large sales at all. An offer of £100,000 of stock is sufficient to drive down prices a quarter per cent. The Bank is not, therefore, likely to lessen its own difficulties, or those of the public, by realizations in this form. The solution lies solely in an increase of its issue, which probably will be carried to £120,000,000, made simultaneously with the creation of £8,000,000 or £10,000,000 of small notes. Such an increase ought not to provoke any additional mistrust, for not only are the guarantees offered by the Bank of the most solid character, but it should be remembered that a considerable part of its present troubles results from the advances which it has been forced to make to the State and to the Municipality of Paris. According to last Thursday's balance-sheet those advances amounted together to £50,520,000 sterling, of which £47,720,000 was lent to the Government, less £5,600,000 on deposit from the Treasury and £8,400,000 to the town of Paris. If to this £50,520,000 we add £25,280,000 in gold, £26,680,000 in discounted bills, and about £20,000,000 in "Rentes," the advances on stocks and other securities, we reach the total of £123,400,000, which made up the balance-sheet, and we recognize not only that the debit side of the account is well compensated by the elements to its credit, but furthermore that, out of the total issue of £91,000,000 of notes, more than half has been lent to the Government and to Paris. It may be premature to talk of another loan, for the last instalments on the July loan are not yet fully paid up, but it really does seem probable that, in the peculiar circumstances under which France is now placed, another large and comprehensive loan, out of which everything would be paid off, is the best solution for the various difficulties which I have enumerated. Such an arrangement would permit the State to repay to the Bank not only the sums which it has itself borrowed from it, but also the £8,400,000 advanced to Paris, which latter charge was imposed on Paris by M. Jules Favre, acting in the name of all France, when the capitulation was made, without consulting the representatives of the town. It would enable M. Pouyer-Quertier to finally settle his account with Prince Bismarck, and so get rid for good of the questions of exchange and of premium on gold which thus far have marched together. Finally, it would permit the Bank of France to dispense with all increase of its note issue, for a repayment of £50,000,000 would make it rich enough to meet all demands.

I now turn to the German payments as they stand at present. You are aware that by the Treaty signed at Berlin on the 12th of October France engaged to provide [illegible] by [illegible] instalments of [illegible] each ranging from the 15th of January to the 30th of April. The last instalment being fixed at [illegible], so as to complete the [illegible]. You are also aware from the various telegrams on the subject that M. Pouyer-Quertier has succeeded in getting together quietly the whole sum necessary for these payments down to the 1st of March inclusive, and that he has done so, so far as his purchases of bills on England are concerned, at the very moderate average exchange of 25f. 40c. per pound sterling. I do not feel myself at liberty to state how the total sum in hand is made up, or what proportion of it is in bills on London, but I may say that a very considerable amount of English acceptances has been purchased without causing any violent perturbation in the exchange, and I am justified in saying this for the following reason. At the commencement of July, when the premium on gold was scarcely perceptible, exchange on London stood at 25f. 25c.; by the 25th of August it had got up to 25f. 40c. Under the double influence of the rise in the value of gold and of M. Pouyer-Quertier's demand for bills, in October it reached its *maximum* of 26f. 10c., and has now dropped again to 25f. 75c. Now, as the intrinsic value of an English sovereign is 25f. 13c., the present premium of 2 per cent. on gold represents 0·50 thereupon, so that the absolute price of a sovereign here to-day in French bank-notes is 25f. 63c. The margin of exchange in favour of England is consequently only the difference between 25f 63c. and 25f. 75c., or 0·12, which is not quite half per cent. Of course, the exchange will rise again when M. Pouyer-Quertier recommences his purchases of bills, which for the moment he has suspended; but, on the other hand, as the Bank of France will have meanwhile issued its small notes, it is not impossible that the facilities which they will afford may have the effect of diminishing the premium on gold by lessening the local demand for it. It may, therefore, be hoped that though exchange on London will necessarily jump up considerably during the first months of next year, it will not reach the extravagant rates which are here talked of. It is easy enough to calculate that if M. Pouyer-Quertier has in hand all he wants down to the 1st of March, the sum he still needs is represented by the total of the four instalments which fall due from the 15th of March to the 30th of April, or £13,200,000. in all. He may be able to supply part of this sum in gold from French sources, and he will doubtless obtain a good deal of it in bills in Germany and Holland; but at the least it must be expected that he will come to England for at least half of the total. The gold for this purpose, whatever be its amount, in addition to the cash represented by the English bills already in the French Treasury, will have to come out of Threadneedle-street. It is no use for London bankers to say they will not let their money go—go it will if France needs it, the only limit to the drain being the limit of price, which M. Pouyer-Quertier may be willing to pay for the accommodation. He does his business well. He is master of the market and he knows better than any one else exactly how far his requirements ought to raise the rate of exchange above its present figure. What I want most to insist upon is that England cannot prevent her gold being bought away. She has become the central bullion market of Europe, and she must make up her mind to supply what Europe wants. The only question is the price, which will go up with the demand. I do not think I am far wrong in estimating at a minimum of 10 or 12 millions sterling the amount of gold which England will have to supply to Germany for French account during the first four months of 1872, unless, indeed, she can set off Continental acceptances against it, which, from what I can gather, seems to be scarcely likely, because, as the whole of this large movement of metal is outside and in addition to the current European trade of Great Britain, she cannot be expected to have in hand an amount of counter-claims on Europe which will suffice to cover so considerable an extra sum. The opinion here among the financiers whom I have been able to consult goes farther still; it is that, in one way or another, England will have to find nearly all this gold, and I draw the attention of your City readers to that opinion in order that they may prepare themselves for the effects which its realization would entail—that is to say, low bullion returns from the Bank of England and consequent high discount. It is wise to look all this in the face and to measure it beforehand; there is time to prepare for the threatened tightness of money, for the pressure does not seem likely to begin till January or to attain its *maximun* till March or April; and it may be that by that time gold will have arrived from America and Australia in sufficient quantities to lessen the results which I indicate. It would be impossible to get out a new loan here even if the French Government decided to adopt such a plan in time to modify existing requirements; formal engagements have been undertaken towards Prussia, and they must be fulfilled. They refer, however, to only 26 millions out of 170, and new engagements may possibly be entered into to deal with the surplus. But as regards the 26 millions it is useless to attempt any modification now. I think I may urge that three conclusions result from the facts which I have here indicated—the first is that the position of the Bank of France is inherently sound; the second that England must provide a large proportion, at least half, and possibly a good deal more, of the gold required for the Spring payments of 1872; the third, that the disorder introduced into the financial position of England and France by these unprecedented transfers of cash from one country to another can only be effectually terminated by the issue of a new French loan, which will cover everything once for all, and put an end to all further fears of future disturbance.

M. THIERS AND THE POPE.

PARIS, Nov. 21, EVENING.

THE *Journal des Debats* publishes an account of a conversation between one of its correspondents at Versailles with M. Thiers. The correspondent congratulated M. Thiers on the choice of M. Goulard as Minister for Italy and the maintenance of Comte d'Harcourt as Minister to the Vatican. During the conversation, M. Thiers said:—"My instructions to the French representatives in Italy, in case the Pope should take the resolution of demanding an asylum in France, are very simple and very clear. We express no opinion, no wish, no desire, relative to the decision the Pope may take. God will enlighten His vicar by the voice of events. We shall not mingle with this the voice of the French Government. On our part there will be neither insinuation, suggestion, nor dissuasion. We only wish the Pope may understand that if he demands an asylum in France he will be received with most respectful solicitude (*respectueux empressement*), with most sincere veneration. He will everywhere find safety and deference. We say this in the name of the Government, and we know we say it in the name of France, with some exceptions which make up for number by clamour. The French Government, France, is still independent enough without and within, thank God, to procure independence for the Pope by hospitality. I do not now pass judgment on what France has done in times past to procure independence and protection for the Pope. I do not disavow on this point any of my former opinions, and let not the good Pope believe that that hospitality which we do not offer, but which we shall extend fully if he asks it, will compel us to make the least display of force without or within. No; within four sergents de ville will suffice to keep in line those who will come to kneel for the Pope's blessing. The Pope will be free—free from all obligation towards us, free to that point that he may even cause us some slight ecclesiastical annoyances more easily than at the Vatican. At a word from him all will be ready to receive him. I thought first of Avignon, but monuments preserve recollections longer than inhabitants. I offer him, then, the Chateau of Pau, the chateau of the great king who became a Catholic. Once at Civita Vecchia, he will find himself on the frigate where he will be unassailable; but yet I do not believe that the Pope contemplates leaving Italy. It suffices for him to know that he may come to France if he wishes."

The correspondent of the *Debats* states that the above must be taken as the general sense of the observations of M. Thiers, not as the exact words employed.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1245 Eastern Light, McFee—N. & Sorabjee.
1402 British Princess, Stewart—Owen & Okell.
1303 Mahabaleshwur, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1339 Prince Regent, Clague—The Captain.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Curphey—Larence & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1186 The Foundling, Varian—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR LONDON.

782 Saladin, Ranken—Blay & Mackintosh.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1249 Arundell, Crocker—Davidass & Visram.
1093 Stamboul, Taylor—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR PENANG.

520 Henry Sempi, Guerin—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

540 Annie, Baker—C. Rustomjee.
1045 Beaumaris Castle, Madran—Captain.
1175 Burmah, Garrick—Wallace & Co.
820 Baldowan, Watt—Stenhouse & Co.
916 China, Gordon—F. Sands & Co.
1401 Cordillera, Berry—Captain.
1278 Chrysolite, Cruickshank—Volkart Brothers.
994 City of Amoy, Swan—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 Glen Isla, Case—Captain.
514 Joyce Phillips, Mumford—H. Jamsetjee.
1002 Kate Gregory, Hanson—H. M. S. Musky.
1174 Leaping Water, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Wallace & Co.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
354 Migrator, Logan—C. Rustomjee.
1001 Norah Greame, Robinson—Edward Bates & Co.
432 Oliver Madelgige, Desbats—Ewart, Latham & Co.
605 Phutteh Allum, Rowe—H. A. N. Mahomed.
1109 Royal Saxon, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1260 Sabina, Paine—Captain.
699 Saga, Roe—Remington & Co.
836 Waterloo, Holland—H. M. Sidick.
538 William Stewart, Cock—Wallace & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

2205 Indus (s), Greaves—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1799 European (s), G. P. Abram—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1587 Nemesis (s), Steuart—Lawrence & Co.
1800 Xantho (s), [illegible]—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

[illegible] (s), Paterson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

[illegible] (s), Wicks—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

[illegible] (s), Callaghan—P. Hormusjee Sons.

NOT FIXED.

1273 Baroda (s), Holt—P. & O. Co.
1746 Hindoostan (s), Roskell—P. & O. Co.
1185 Travancore (s), Eastley—P. & O. Co.
928 Venus (s), Crowell—Ewart, Latham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormahomed.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

582 Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda—J. Sewjee.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

436 Futel Rahaman, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

132 Estrella DeDamaun, Nacoda.
310 Futtey Sooltan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cader.
190 John and Mary, Nacoda—E. Sewjee.
154 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. B. Ghandy.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
670 Bullfinch, Lodder.
300 Clyde.
472 Dagmar—Steam Tug.
1060 Dalhousie, Hewett.
1086 Dryad, Parsons.
1700 Euprates, Curmen.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
408 Sind.

ROBBING A SON.—At the Middlesex sessions yesterday, Henry Millington, 48, general dealer, and Annie Portbury, 49, were indicted for stealing the sum of £190 and other articles, the property of Henry Portbury, the son of the female prisoner. It appeared that the prosecutor's wife was in March last the widow of a surgeon. In June she required a coachman, and the female prisoner recommended her son, Henry Portbury. She engaged him, he being about 17 years of age. In August he proposed marriage to her, and she, after some consideration, accepted his offer. In consequence of his entreaties she was induced to allow the prisoners to take up their abode at her house. The learned Judge ruled that there was no evidence to be left to the jury with reference to the man. The defence was that Henry Portbury not having given evidence as to the loss of the money, there was nothing to show that he had not authorised his mother to take it. The jury found the woman guilty, and she was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.—*Globe*, Nov. 24.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
2670	Denmark	July 8
1211	Ganges	July 15
1328	Prince Eugene, Smith	July 15
993	Melrose, Neill	July 26
1062	Ontario, Scott	Aug. 4
881	Bella Maria	Aug. 8
1610	Ivanhoe, Herrimann	Aug. 8
879	Ruby, Grey	Aug. 22
1273	Jane Law, Simpson	Aug. 31
1033	Sam Mendel	Sept. 2
1356	Manila, Hircolm	Sept. 5
879	Lord Ashburton	Sept. 8
901	Khimjee Oodowjee	Sept. 11
1307	Prince Leopold, Irvine	Sept. 13
1326	Augusta, Raynest	Sept. 15
1132	Tim Whiffler	Sept. 15
1067	Simla, Salter	Sept. 21
1435	Westminster	Sept. 28
1192	Asiana	Sept. 29
1193	Thunderbolt	Oct. 9
	FROM LONDON.	
1293	Dharwar, Freebody—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	Aug. 12
724	Pembrokeshire—Thomas Steuart & Co.	Aug. 30
1333	Nelson	Sept. 12
600	West Australian, Andrew	Sept. 14
531	Dovercourt, Heigho	Sept. 28
1283	Ardgowan	Oct. 7
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
930	Evening Star	
816	Ismael	
	FROM CLYDE.	
867	Undaunted	Sept. 1
1357	Salsette	Sept. 14
980	City of Cashmere	Sept. 26
993	Camperdown	Sept. 30
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
1089	Cavalier	June 30
652	Pallas	July 3
1482	Inspector	July 18
861	Ceres	Aug. 16
873	Virginia	Aug. 28
1512	E. F. Gabain	Aug. 30
955	Bombay	Aug. 31
569	Gazellan	Sept. 9
847	Alma	Sept. 25
779	Johanna Wilhelmina	Oct. 6
1300	Hcogly	Oct. 7
	FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.	
599	Corrienth	
	FROM SHIELDS.	
798	Alaska	July 20
974	Glen Monarch	July 22
751	England's Glory	Aug. 19
	Maria	Aug. 19
1067	Mary and Emma	Aug. 24
1248	Kate Devonport	Sept. 19
819	Flora	Sept. 23
	FROM CARDIFF.	
1111	Tethys	Oct. 4
	FROM BOSTON.	
1535	Golden Fleece	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1574	Astarte	Aug. 18

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

HOTELS.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now OPEN.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BORRE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay and Poona:—Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Treacher & Co., and D. S. Kemp & Co.
Calcutta:—Wyman & Co.
Allahabad:—Kellner & Co.
Alexandria:—D. Robertson & Co.
London:—G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

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HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
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LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

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At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

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Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

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INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.
BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

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W. MAITLAND, Esq. (MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

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POLICYHOLDERS' AUDITOR.

G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.

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THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.

SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA.

D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is GUARANTEED to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year, with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

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By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

OFFICE, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

LAW AGENT FOR RECOVERY OF CLAIMS ON THE "ALBERT."
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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

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GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

LONDON HOUSES:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40+, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
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BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
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The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

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Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c. shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

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DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 38 per dozen
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts .... Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 " Pints .... 43 "

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 28th October 1871.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s BRANDIES.

No. 1 First Quality, Black Capsule......at Rs. 33 per dozen.
No. 2 Second " Yellow " ...... " 29 "
No. 3 Third " White " ...... " 25 "

A Liberal Discount will be given.

TERMS CASH.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA,
Bombay, 8th December 1871. No. [illegible], [illegible] Street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON.

Having closed their Indian Agencies and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. BORDES, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

KEMP'S BURGUNDIES.—Of exquisite bouquet and flavour. A rare treat for Christmas.

Pommard, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Beaune, " 18 "

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

COLD SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

SOLICIT inspection to their LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK.

Having made extensive additions in all Departments of their Business, they are now in a position to offer for selection a choice rarely obtained in this country.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 68 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20 22 24	19 8 22 0 23 8	21 0 25 0 26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag	---- ----	6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather	----	2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks	---- ----	4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours	---- ----	12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	----	2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms	---- ----	9 8 13 8	10 0 15 0

COLLARS.

West End Shakespeare Dux Pall Mall Hay Market	Best best Three-fold Linen.	6 0	7 0
West End Dux	With Cambric Tie for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8

SHIRTS.

OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure

FROM
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	each six	6 0 35 0	7 0 39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 0 36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 8

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 8
Super Ribbed do	16 8	18 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	20 0	22 8
Best Super	22 0	25 0

HATS,
LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S

Best Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

STIFF BLACK FELT—THE NEW SHAPES.

Harrogate, London	6 8	7 8
Napier, Cantab	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton	6 8	7 0
Egerton (High Flat Top)	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Cambridge, Napier	6 8	7 8
Blenheim, Isis	6 8	7 0
Tweed Hats	5 0	6 8
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps	5 0	6 8

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets (Low Crown)	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto (Low Crown)	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYEB,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India. In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the LOWEST NET CASH PRICES for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the VERY BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good:—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8 to	65 0
" Frock "	32 8	65 0
" Dress Vests	5 8	12 0
" Doeskin Trousers	11 0	26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8	45 0
" " Vests	5 8	10 8
" " Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8	23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0	18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0	40 0
" " Vests	5 0	9 8
" " Trousers	7 0	18 8
" " D. B. Sacs	18 0	32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8	13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped.		4 0
Best American Drill Trousers		3 8
" English " "		5 0
" Linen Drill " "		7 0
" Coloured Fancy "		10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0	23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets [best longcloth]	3 0	3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0	85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given, they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains		18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0 to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats		14 0
" Solar Topies		14 0
" Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0	12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0	6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0	7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0	6 0
Cork Hats	4 0	6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0	4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8	4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

TYEJ. B gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0 to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	5 0	7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0	7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth		3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8	3 0
Merino Pants ......Each, Rs. 4-6, or per dozen	48 0	
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0	5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0	48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	48 0	72 0
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0	9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0	9 0
Woollen Knickerboker Hose	36 0	48 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all shapes	4 8	5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—
Solid Leather.
Fancy Leather.
Air-tight Cases.
Coat and Uniform Cases.
Hat Cases.
Ladies' Overland.
Dress Boxes.
Courier Bags, Straps, &c.
By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks. Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

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REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK, SENT ON APPLICATION.

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ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

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Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size, also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will ensure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES, or other GOODS, when accompanied by a remittance for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE BY TELEGRAPH.—Length, height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

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7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
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TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

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	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	18 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
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	Dux, per doz	6 8
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	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
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	Badham's Scotch Tweed Travelling Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
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	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
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	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
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	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
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HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement, sent on application.	

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES [illegible], at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.